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REPUBLIC LEADERS' SPEECHES ON
USSR DRAFT CONSTITUTION

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[The USSR draft constitution was discussed at a round of local party plenums and aktiv meetings in early June and at a series of local soviet sessions starting in late June. During the period 8-10 June, nine republics held central committee plenums, while four (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Uzbekistan) held republic aktiv meetings. One republic, Kazakhstan, had held neither a republic plenum nor aktiv meeting as of 7 July. Republic first secretaries delivered reports on the constitution at all plenums or aktiv meetings, except in Belorussia and Latvia, where the second secretaries spoke. In two republics--Belorussia and Uzbekistan--these speeches were not published. Decrees which approved the draft constitution were published only in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan. This report contains texts or excerpts (containing all comments on the constitution) from the reports delivered at the 8-10 June series of republic plenums and aktiv meetings by the first secretaries of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Estonia, Lithuania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan, and Tadzhikistan; the second secretary of Latvia; and the 8 June report of Leningrad Obkom First Secretary Romanov to the Leningrad Oblast Aktiv (for Romanov's comments on the Constitution at a 10 June meeting of voters in Leningrad, see the 23 June 1977 FBIS Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 15-18). The 8 June aktiv speech of Moscow Gorkom First Secretary Grishin appears on pages R 17-24 in the 24 June 1977 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]

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SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT TO UKRAINIAN PARTY PLENUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Jun 77 pp 1-2

[Article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy: "Full Support, Unanimous Approval"]

[Text] The Soviet people gave an enthusiastic welcome to the draft of the new USSR Constitution, the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Constitution Committee, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the Ukraine, just as all the workers of the Soviet countries, unanimously approve these historic documents and declare full support of the party's domestic and foreign policies and of the ardent striving to increase their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and with selfless work to reinforce the power of their socialist mother country. The discussion of the draft of the Fundamental Law of the USSR is universally expressed in a vivid demonstration of the inviolable unity of the party and the people.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, held on 10 June, discussed the question "On the Draft of the USSR Constitution and the Tasks of the Party Organizations of the Republic, Resulting From the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum." Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, gave a speech.

The reporter and the other speakers noted that with respect to its significance and influence on the entire domestic life of our state and on the world situation, the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum occupies a special place. The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum, in which a Marxist-Leninist analysis was given of the fundamental changes that had taken place in the life of our society and in the international situation of the Soviet State since the time when the constitution presently in effect was adopted, and the need to draw up a new constitution was thoroughly substantiated and its main, basic features were described, made an indelible impression and aroused in the Soviet people a feeling of great pride for our party and for our great motherland. The draft of the USSR constitution was

the result of a tremendous amount of work done by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Constitution Committee and its chairman, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The workers of the Soviet Ukraine, just as those of the entire country, studied and discussed with profound interest the plan for the new constitution and the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. The monthly, universal meetings and conferences, the numerous letters received by the party and Soviet organs, newspaper, radio and television editorial staffs, the new upsurge in political and labor activity and the growing scope of socialistic competition for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were convincing proof of the nationwide approval of the draft of the Fundamental Law of the USSR and the proposals and conclusions of the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The documents of the plenum and the draft of the new constitution had widescale international repercussions.

In describing the most important characteristics and features of the draft of the new constitution, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that it reflected the profound changes taking place in our country during the four decades, and the fact that a highly-developed, mature socialist society has been constructed in our country. The major changes in principle have touched upon all aspects of public life. Their depth and scale can be clearly seen from the example of each Soviet republic, including the Ukraine.

In 40 years the republic's population has increased by over 14 million people, or by 40 percent. In this case the size of the working class, as compared with the level before the war, has increased by 190 percent, and its relative proportion in the composition of the population has more than doubled.

Convincing results have been achieved in the development of the republic's economic system--an integral part of the country's unified national economic complex. Industrial production volume increased 17 times during the 40 years. Labor productivity rose 620 percent during this time.

The point lies not only in the quantitative growth. Profound qualitative changes have taken place in the technical level of production and the nature of work. Our working class itself has also changed. According to the data of the 1970 census, about 70 percent of the workers have higher and secondary education, as compared to 11 percent in 1939.

Our rural areas have changed. The provision with equipment, supply of mineral fertilizers and scale of the reclamation construction grow yearly. The agrarian sector is being increasingly placed on an industrial basis. The crop yield of grain has risen from 10.4 quintals in 1936 to 27.9 quintals per hectare last year, and the production of meat and milk during this period increased by 170-190 percent, and of eggs--by 260 percent.

Striking changes have taken place in the sphere of social development. Last year, almost 9 times more housing was put into operation than in 1936. The number of hospital beds increased 430 percent and the number of places in children's preschool institutions--730 percent. Commodity turnover increased 1000 percent. As for the real income of the population, it doubled in comparison with 1960, and the public consumption funds increased by 250 percent.

The achievements in cultural construction arouse a feeling of legitimate pride. The republic, just as the entire country, has mainly completed the transition to general secondary education for the young people. The number of specialists in the national economy has increased over 1940 by 770 percent, including engineers--by almost 1100 percent, teachers--700 percent, and physicians--340 percent. We now have 800 percent more scientific workers. The number of students in the VUZ's has increased in this time by 630 percent, and of students in the secondary specialized educational institutions--almost 400 percent.

Such results were successfully achieved during the years that even included the period of World War II, when practically the entire national economy of the Ukraine was destroyed. Only due to the selfless, truly heroic work of the working class, the peasantry, the republic's intelligentsia and the fraternal help of all the peoples in our country could we shoulder the burdens of gigantic, truly historic, accomplishments.

The fundamental in principle of the draft of the new constitution and its theoretical and practical basis are Lenin's theories, tested and verified by time, on Soviet state construction and the aims of the 25th CPSU Congress. In it the constitutional experience of the Soviet State is summarized and enriched by new content, and the experience of the constitutional development of our fraternal socialist countries is also used.

The higher principles of socialist building, its class nature, the political and economic system of the USSR, the achievements of the Soviet way of life and the peace-loving nature of our state, born in the Great October Revolution are clearly reflected in the draft.

It is important in principle that in the draft of the Fundamental Law, there is the proper reflection of the guiding role of the CPSU, which is the leading, directing and mobilizing force of Soviet society and the state, there is an honorable fulfillment of the behest of our Great Lenin--to direct and organize the new order and be the teacher, director and leader of all the workers.

The entire history of our party convincingly supports Lenin's theory that, to achieve its political goals, the party always puts forward the most authoritative directors or, as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said, the political leaders capable of organizing and heading the work of the masses, and above all--the work of the collective guiding nucleus of our party and the state--

the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is just such a director of the Lenin school. Through his outstanding work and selfless dedication to Leninism, he has won high prestige and profound respect among the communists, the entire Soviet nation and all progressive humanity.

The draft of the constitution, the reporters and speakers noted, specifies a further expansion and intensification of socialist democracy. The implementation of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the constitution is part and parcel of the citizens' execution of their commitments and their duty to the state and the people.

L.F. Glushchenko, fitter and instrument worker of the Khar'kov Electric Machine Plant, declared: "The draft of the constitution vividly shows how the chief principle of our party and state is being put into life--everything for man, everything in the name of man. There is great good fortune in living in a country where everyone is granted the right to work, leisure, guarding his health, housing, education, and culture, in a country where all the conditions have been created for the development of creative talents. But we realize that, in addition to the rights, each one of us also has great commitments to the state and to society." The speaker told of the great labor upsurge in the collective and the widescale development of competition to fulfill the plans of the five-year plan ahead of schedule.

The development in the draft of the tenets of the social and economic and political rights and freedoms of the Soviet citizens and emphasis on the true guarantees of these rights and their material provision is vivid evidence of the supremacy of the socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy.

"In these times," I.N. Davydov, brigade leader of the drift miners of the Kontarnoye Mining Administration of the Shakhterskantratsit Production Association in Donetskaya Oblast, said in his speech, "each of us feels particularly his personal participation in the affairs of the Soviet State. Each Soviet person finds in the draft of the new constitution words directed seemingly personally to him, expressing his most cherished innermost thoughts and desires. In our country the rights of the citizens are truly ensured by the tenor of our life. Therefore, I, a worker, angrily reject the hypocritical sighs of any type of false "protectors" of our rights. Man's good fortune is the aim of the entire CPSU policy. The concern for it in our country has been raised to the rank of law."

Having told of the great sociopolitical and economic transformations in the Transcarpathians during the years of Soviet power, Yu. V. Il'nitskiy, first secretary of the Party Obkom, noted particularly: half of the population of the oblast still well remembers the much praised bourgeois "democracy" and "freedom." At the beginning of the 1930's the army of unemployed in the Transcarpathians numbered over 100,000 persons. Every other inhabitant of this region was obliged to emigrate in search of work.

When the workers demanded the implementation of right to work, they were given a hostile reception. Socialist democracy, emphasized the speaker, is one of our great achievements.

The fundamental difference between the socialist way of life and the bourgeois and the deep humanistic nature of Soviet democracy were the subject of the words of P.A. Zagrebel'nyy, secretary of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

Under today's conditions, it was noted at the plenum, the relationship between freedom and responsibility to society and between democracy and discipline is intensified and becomes increasingly integral and complete, "...Without discipline and a sound social order," it was pointed out in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Party Congress, "democracy is unrealizable." The importance of maintaining socialist principles in the consciousness and behavior of each Soviet person was emphasized at the All-Union Applied-Scientific Conference on the "Socialist Way of Life and Problems of Ideological Work," held recently in Kiev by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee.

The new constitution, by the unanimous opinion of the participants in the plenum, will be another convincing proof of the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and of the inviolable friendship of all nations and peoples of our country. The provision that the USSR is a unified, union multinational state, which embodies the unity of the Soviet people and unites all the people in the aims of the joint building of communism, reinforces the fact, meeting the interests of every people, of the indissolubility of our great and powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Emphasis is placed on the truly democratic combination of the common interests of the multinational union and the interests of each republic, which ensures the broad flowering and rapprochement of all nations and peoples in our country.

In the draft, just as in the constitution of 1936, it is pointed out that the sovereign rights of the union republics are preserved by the USSR. In this case, the republics are granted the right to participate in solving problems related to the conducting of the USSR. The right to legislative initiative is reinforced for the union republics, in the person of their higher organs of state power.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the workers of the Soviet Ukraine will cherish as the apple of their eye and always reinforce our unified, union state, the indestructible friendship of the Ukrainian people with the Russian people and with all the fraternal peoples of our country.

The fact that in the draft of the constitution, for the first time there is legislative reinforcement of Lenin's principles of the Soviet peace-loving foreign policy and the task of defending the socialist motherland will resound internationally. The six decades since the October Revolution have

shown convincingly to the whole world that our industrious and proud nation, having created its native state and increased its power many times, is always ready to defend its native land and, under the guidance of the great party of the communists, to progress assuredly toward its cherished goal.

The reporter and the speakers emphasized that the draft of the new constitution is a document with tremendous political mobilizing powers, the remarkable result of the 60-year history of development of a socialist society and a result in which are concentrated the wisdom and experience of Lenin's party and the creative genius of the people. The fact that our new constitution will be adopted in the precise year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution acquires truly symbolic significance.

The plenum devoted a large role to the problems of party organizations in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft and adoption of the new constitution. Their primary commitment is to organize the study and explanation to the workers of the draft of the constitution, and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum and the materials of the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to ensure widescale propagandizing of these extremely important documents by means of all the media of political work. The draft of the constitution and the tasks stemming from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum must be discussed at meetings of the activists of the oblast, municipal and rayon party organizations or plenums of the party committees, as well as at open party meetings. These same problems will be discussed at sessions of the newly elected Soviets of Workers' Deputies. The draft of the USSR Constitution is to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

An important stage should be the discussion of the draft of the fundamental law of our state at meetings of the collectives of enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, organizations, institutions, educational institutions, military units and meetings of citizens at their place of residence as well as in the press, and on radio and television.

Our party and people regard the constitution not only as the affirmation of the results of the historic achievements of socialism, but also as the proclamation of the principal tasks and goals of communist construction. The party organizations approach all the work to be done in studying and organizing the discussions and widescale explanation and dissemination of the draft of the fundamental law in consideration of this extremely important feature of it. V.P. Ivanin, secretary of the party committee of the Dneprovskiy Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy, and other speakers told of experience in this work at the plenum.

The most active participation in explaining the draft of the constitution should be that of the members and candidate-members of the Central Committee, members of the Inspection Committee, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, supervisory workers of the party, soviet, trade

union, Komsomol, economic organs, scientists, specialists in the national economy and a broad propagandistic aktiv. All the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Ukraine, the republic and local Soviet organs, the ministries and departments must develop and implement the appropriate measures for widescale explanation and discussion of the draft of the constitution.

In the course of this work, attention should be concentrated primarily on improving the practical work of the labor collectives, party, Soviet and economic organizations, on solving pressing problems and on overcoming the existing shortcomings. Careful and prompt discussion of the proposals and applications of the workers on specific economic, social-everyday and other problems should also be ensured. Nationwide discussion of the draft of the constitution should become a powerful stimulus for raising to a qualitatively new level all the state and economic work and all the work of the organs of power and administration.

Agitation-propaganda work related to the draft of the new USSR Constitution should be given a militant, aggressive nature, and there should be active use of factual material to propagandize the great achievements and advantages of the socialist system and our Soviet way of life and to unmask the fabricated bourgeois propaganda.

All the work in interpreting and discussing the draft of the constitution, it was pointed out in the report of Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy and the speeches, should be extremely closely coordinated with the solution of the economic and political problems and increasing the creative initiative of the workers in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the socialist commitments for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The collectives of the industrial enterprises in the republic, ahead of schedule, on 30 May, fulfilled the plan for five months with respect to sale of products and production of the majority of the most important types of items. Products worth an additional 704 million rubles were sold, including, worth half of this sum--consumer goods. Goods worth 138 million rubles were produced on Lenin's subbotnik. Now, in the course of discussing the draft of the constitution, many labor collectives are making revisions toward increasing their socialist commitments.

The participants in the plenum spoke of the need to accelerate the solution to the great set of problems connected with increasing the rates of scientific and technical progress, a rise in labor productivity in industry and at the construction projects and a reduction in the cost of production and construction and an improvement in work quality.

There must be an improvement in the work of the coal industry. The metallurgists must solve important problems. The directors of the construction ministries, combines and trusts should take effective measures to improve the organization of construction and ensure the fulfillment of the plan to put into operation all the production capacities, housing and facilities for cultural and social purposes.

In speaking of the situation in agriculture, the reporter and the speakers noted that in plant breeding as a whole the situation is developing in a completely satisfactory way. The principal problem now is to complete the preparation and carry out, in an organized fashion, the harvesting of the crops and the grain procurement, and to ensure highly productive use of equipment and wider use of separate harvesting.

A great deal of work is being done on the farms to increase the output of livestock breeding products. There must be a general increase in the weight gains of the cattle and hogs and maximal utilization of all the potentials for increasing the productivity of the fodders.

Speaking on the work of the party organizations, Soviet organs, specialists in the national economy and scientific research institutions directed toward increasing the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production at the plenum were B.T. Goncharenko, first secretary of the Voroshilovgrad Party Obkom, V.A. Kremenitskiy, chairman of the Zhitomir Oblispolkom, B.Ye. Paton, president of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and F.T. Morgun, first secretary of the Poltava Party Obkom.

There must be an increase in the responsibility of the directors of the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations for implementing the assignments of the five-year plan and an unceasing strengthening of party and state discipline. In turn, the party organizations are obliged to intensify organizational work and supervision of execution and be more strict in making each communist responsible for the fulfillment of all the statutory commitments.

"Wherever a communist is working--at the mines or in the ministry, in a tractor brigade or in a plant shop, in a school or at a construction project," said Ye.A. Golovan', chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin of Dobrovelichkovskiy Rayon in Kirovogradskaya Oblast, "he should set an example of high political and work activity and persistence in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Experience convincingly confirms the fact that the results of our work depend primarily on the selection, placement and training of personnel. Serious violations of the party principles of selecting and training personnel are revealed in the work of the Kiev Party Obkom. Many substantial shortcomings in these matters are also found in Odesskaya Oblast. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has charged the divisions of the Central Committee and recommended to all

the party obkoms the analysis and review of the course of fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on problems of personnel policy and the organizational-political measures and decisions of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee April (1973) Plenum and the taking of the necessary measures for further improvement in all the work in selecting, placing and training personnel.

The improvement in the state of affairs in economic operations and service to the population and other work sections was noted at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrain, directly related to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. Nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution should be organized so as to contribute to the further development of socialist competition and the improvement of all the political and economic results of this year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. "Preparing for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and discussing the draft of the new constitution," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "are integrally related measures, complementary to each other."

The adoption of the new constitution, emphasized the participants in the plenum, will be an important landmark in the political history of our country, and yet another historic contribution of our Leninist party, the Soviet state and all the Soviet people to the great cause of building communism, to the international cause of the workers throughout the world in their struggle for freedom, for the progress of mankind and for lasting peace on earth.

The draft of the new constitution of the Ukrainian SSR will be developed on the basis of the new USSR Constitution. Work will be organized to edit the republic's anthem.

The plenum unanimously approved the draft of the new USSR Constitution, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the theories and conclusions in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Constitution Committee, and accepted them for leadership and steady utilization. The plenum expressed confidence in the fact that the communists and all the workers in the Soviet Ukraine would increase their contribution to carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and reinforcing the power of the socialist motherland.

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BODYUL REPORT TO MOLDAVIAN PARTY PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 Jun 77 pp 1-2

[Article by I.I. Bodyul: "The Draft of the USSR Constitution and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Resulting From the Report of L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held on 24 May, discussed and unanimously approved the draft of the new constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, drafted by the Constitution Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who gave a report at the plenum, gave a convincing substantiation of the pressing need to adopt the new constitution for the country and convincingly demonstrated the tremendous changes that had taken place in Soviet society and the world in general, after the adoption of the Fundamental Law now in effect, gave a thorough explanation of the theoretical and practical importance of the new constitution as an outstanding contribution of the Leninist party, the socialist state and the entire Soviet nation to the great cause of building communism.

In accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the draft of the constitution was published for nationwide discussion, and this important political campaign has now been developed in the country.

The plenum established a workers' group and a Secretariat of the Constitution Committee to summarize, study and estimate the proposals and wishes of the workers in the conclusive finishing of the draft of the constitution.

The plenum required that the party, Soviet and public organizations ensure the broad participation of the workers in the discussion of the draft of the new constitution and the prompt presentation to the central organs of the party and the state of views from the floor on this draft. The need for nationwide discussion of the draft and for its final work to be concluded

in September and for the new constitution to be adopted in October is acknowledged. The principal tasks of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other organizations to implement measures connected with the nationwide discussion and approval of the new fundamental law of the USSR result from these aims of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum and the report given at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are of epoch-making importance, both for the Soviet people and for the peoples of the whole world. The theories of principle stated in the report and the summarizations and conclusions are of a programmed nature and are an important contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practical work of communist construction.

The Soviet people welcomed the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the draft of the new constitution with great enthusiasm. These documents, of historic importance, aroused great interest among the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, among the young people and those of the older generation. In becoming familiar with them, our people experience feelings of deep satisfaction and patriotic pride in the world-historical victory, fought for by the motherland under the guidance of Lenin's party. Wholeheartedly supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, the workers of the USSR are actively discussing and unanimously approving the decisions of the plenum and are assuring the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev of their loyalty to the ideas and principles of the new Soviet Constitution.

Lenin's party, heading the socialist revolution and the construction of a new society in our country, developed many fundamental documents regulating and directing the life and work of the Soviet people. The Soviet Constitution is one of the most important of them.

The First Constitution of the Soviet Country was drawn up with the direct participation of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and was proclaimed in 1918. It consolidated the October conquests and defined the class nature of the Soviet state as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the formation of the USSR, the constitution was adopted in 1924, and it determined the bases of the creation of the union of soviet republics with equal sovereign rights. The constitution in effect today was adopted in 1936. It legislatively confirmed the victory of socialist social relationships in our country and resulted, in accordance with this, in the system of organization of the national economy and the rights of the citizens and determined the procedure of elections and the statute for the organs of authority and administration.

The USSR Constitution was thus changed and improved in the course of carrying out the socialist reorganizations and in the process of development of the Soviet society and steady expansion of socialist democracy. Being integrally related to socialist construction and reflecting social changes, the Soviet Constitution on one hand affirms the conquests already achieved and, on the

other hand--proclaims the new tasks and aims of the socialist society. V.I. Lenin said: the constitution "concentrates what life has already given and will be corrected and added to by its being put into practical use."

The initiative of adopting the new USSR Constitution and the leading role in its development belong to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who saw and revealed the objective need for change and the future improvement in the Fundamental Law of the Soviet Union. The urgent need to adopt a new constitution is brought about by the fact that in the 40 years that have passed since the adoption of the constitution now in effect, profound changes have taken place in Soviet society. As the result of the progress in socialist building achieved under the guidance of the Communist Party, major changes in principle have touched upon all aspects of social life. Socialistic ownership has complete dominion in the country's economic system. The productive forces have taken great strides ahead and have radically changed in their structure and organization, and now constitute a tremendous economic potential. A unified, powerful national economic organ has formed and is operating successfully. The social development of Soviet society has been accelerated.

One of the greatest conquests of the socialist revolution, legislatively consolidated by our constitution, was the elimination of the inequality of nations, based on mutual faith, brotherhood and fertile collaboration. During the years of the building of communism, there was a considerable acceleration in the development of the Soviet peoples, important new aspects in socialist labor cooperation were revealed and international relations were improved.

The systematic realization of the CPSU Leninist national policy and the unity and fraternal friendship of the Soviet nations are vividly and convincingly shown in the economic and sociopolitical life of Moldavia. During the years of Soviet power which, as is known, in the history of the Moldavian people were less than in the country as a whole, our republic has traversed a road equal to centuries. After the adoption of the constitution now in effect, the Moldavian lands, by the will of its people, shown in the struggle for liberation against the Romanian Boyar occupiers, were reunited and were proclaimed the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Due to the fact that Moldavia is an integral part of the unified and powerful Soviet Union, our people rapidly eliminated the devastation and poverty engendered by the many years of occupation and war, and are successfully fighting the difficulties caused by the droughts which have often occurred in our country, and ensuring a stable, constantly increasing growth in the economic system, the flowering of culture and steady social progress.

An example of this is the rapid overcoming of the destructive consequences of the earthquake which began on 4 March with underground tremors with a force of 6-7-8 points and was subsequently repeated 37 times. Usually such

manifestations of raging elements hold back the development of the economic system for a long time. In our mighty country, however, united by the indestructible friendship of nations, this cannot happen.

Immediately after the earthquake, on the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government adopted a decision in which urgent measures were determined to construct and repair housing, schools and other educational institutions, hospitals, children's preschool institutions, trade facilities, local industry and everyday services for the population.

Also indicative of the tremendous changes in the life of the Moldavian people during the time that has passed since the adoption of the constitution now in effect are these comparisons: from 1940 through 1976, the gross industrial output increased 41 times, that of agriculture--by 260 percent, of electric power production--700 percent, and capital investments in the state, cooperative organizations and the population increased 156 times and retail commodity turnover--19 times.

In 1936 in Rybnitskiy Rayon there were 10 small enterprises, with 1,173 employees, which produced 6.8 million rubles worth of goods. There were 175 tractors, 30 combines and 47 automatic machines here. The wheat yield was 11.8, corn--15.9 and sunflowers--11 quintals per hectare. The rayon had 52 schools, 20 small clubs, 4 hospitals and 310 radio points. For this time these indicators were quite significant, as compared with the prerevolutionary period.

Take, for example, what Lukiyon Chertan, at that time a 58-year old kolkhoz worker at the Moldova Sochialiste Kolkhoz said at a kolkhoz meeting, when discussing the draft of the USSR Constitution: "If you wish to know, the constitution--is I. Formerly I was so poor--you all know that I not only had neither land and farmstead, but was not even given a place in the church to pray to God. The kulaks kept crowding me back, until they all but pushed me out the door. But now I have a house, a cow and two sows. My daughters are Stakhanovites. This year I finished learning to read and write."

Now Tybnitsa and the neighboring villages of this rayon, which have existed since the first years of Soviet power, are producing almost 150 million rubles worth of industrial and 53 million rubles worth of agricultural products. The population has increased 250 percent over 1936. There are 25,000 persons in the working class. Dozens of large enterprises have grown up, a powerful construction industry has been established, the kolkhozes have become stronger and they have formed, on an interfarm basis, highly efficient production of the industrial type. The machine-tractor park of the rayon association, with respect to mechanization, now has 1,292 tractors, 431 combines and a great deal of other equipment. In livestock breeding, which has developed on an industrial basis, there are 33,000 head of cattle and 49,000 hogs. The grain-growers of the rayon obtain 35-50 quintals of winter wheat, 40-43 quintals of corn, 18-20 quintals of sunflowers and 350-400 quintals of sugar beets per hectare every year.

The rayon's culture is now represented by 47 houses of culture, 49 libraries, 47 permanent movie projectors and 13,400 television sets. General secondary education is being implemented on a sound educational basis and 6,000 specialists are employed in the national economy. There are 192 physicians and an average medical staff of 800 persons working in 10 hospitals.

Having been raised to the level of a developed republic, Soviet Moldavia is making its contribution to the flourishing of economics, science and culture throughout the country, and thus is fulfilling its international debt with honor. In accordance with the all-union division of labor, specialization and cooperation that has been developed on a countrywide scale in the republic an optimal national economic structure has formed, in which the leading place is occupied by power engineering, machine building and production of consumer goods.

During the scientific-technical revolution, the production of producer goods, particularly by means of the output of various machines, equipment and tools, was accelerated. The republic produces powerful generators, casting machines, electric motors, tractors, combines, computers and other goods that are in demand in 50 countries in the world.

Having ensured high intensification of their multisectorial economy, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic prepared the conditions and are now taking measures for successive concentration and specialization of agricultural production based on interfarm cooperation, agroindustrial integration and the synthesis of science and production, are improving the administrative structure, the system of accumulation and distribution and are implementing major expanded production based on industrial processes. In production and economic collaboration with agriculture, the bases for the processing industry and transport organization are being consolidated and expanded.

The Moldavian people are proud of the fact that, by obtaining from other republics, in accordance with the all-union division of labor, everything necessary for the successful development of agriculture and the food industry, it is producing and supplying the northern regions of the country, and the industrial centers of Siberia and the Urals with fruits, vegetables, grapes, preserved goods, vegetable oil and other valuable food products.

Socialism has created tremendous possibilities for the development of culture and science and a rise in the well-being of the people. Such inherently capitalist social vices as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, disorder and lack of confidence in life have long been done away with forever. Each of us has the opportunity of working and providing for his needs in a normal way. The real income of the workers and employees in the republic in just the Eighth and Ninth five-year plans have increased by 46 percent, and of the kolkhoz workers--by 87 percent (estimated per worker).

A major program of housing and cultural-everyday construction is being carried out. In just the postwar years, 1.1 million persons living in cities and settlements of the urban type moved to new apartments. In the rural areas in this time, 232,000 homes were newly constructed. As compared with 1940, the number of places in the club facilities in Moldavia increased almost 20 times, and the number of public libraries--8 times, and the number of books and journals in them--17 times. The number of physicians estimated per 10,000 persons in the population rose almost 7 times. While in 1940, 4500 children were educated in preschool institutions, in 1976 the number was 211,500.

All this is the result of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, its international nature and the vivid evidence of the tremendous potentials of socialism, which, as V.I. Lenin emphasized, "by organizing production without class oppression, by ensuring the welfare of all the members of the state, thus gives full range to the "likings" of the population and precisely by virtue of this facilitates and gives a tremendous acceleration to the rapprochement and merging of peoples."

Therefore, in the intrapolitical life of the country, major changes in principle have taken place, signifying the emerging of our society to the stage of the full maturity of socialism, which is the highest achievement for today of social progress on earth. By developing productive forces, the Soviet people are now creating the material technical basis for communism, on the basis of which the socialist public relations will gradually be transformed into communist ones. The living standard of the workers is being raised and their consciousness, organization, activity in work and sociopolitical life is increasing.

In the report at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the international position of the Soviet Union and the entire sociopolitical aspect of the world had undergone a fundamental change. The USSR was done with the capitalist encirclement. Socialism had turned into a world system and a powerful socialist commonwealth had been formed. The concept of the Great October Socialist Revolution and its mottos and accomplishments had been widely disseminated. The position of world capitalism had been substantially weakened. Dozens of young states --former colonies that had won independence--are orienting themselves toward the socialist way of development and have broadened the front of international communist and workers' movement and have activated its revolutionary direction. The CPSU foreign policy has been generally recognized--the policy of peace, collaboration and social progress. All this has radically changed the placement of class and revolutionary forces in the world and has strengthened the position of socialism. The true possibility of averting world war has appeared.

The great achievements of the Soviet nation in the building of communism and the fundamental qualitative shifts in the sociopolitical arrangement of society and the international situation, favorable for the development of

socialism, made it possible for our party to draw an important theoretical and practical conclusion on the need for the drafting and adoption of a new constitution.

The draft of the new constitution, prepared by the Constitution Committee in full accordance with the policies of the 25th CPSU Congress on the development of the Soviet socialist society, is the greatest document of the present day. Vividly expressed in it are the collective wisdom of the party and the great revolutionary accomplishments of the nation, the achievements of our country in economic, political and social development are synthesized in a summarized form and the true values of developed socialism are scientifically determined.

Concentrated and enriched by new content in this document is the party's historic experiment in developing and implementing program theories of the socialist revolution. It is based on reformed and improved legislation and uses the experience of the constitutional development of the fraternal countries of socialism. The draft ensures the succession of the basic premises of the constitution now in effect, which scientifically reflect the essence of the socialist system of economics and the principles of the socialist method of production, distribution and administration and the aims and legislative bases of social development.

The draft of the new constitution, in reflecting the profound changes that have taken place in our country, consolidates by legislation the establishing of a developed socialist society in the USSR. It emphasizes that the present stage of socialism, developed on its own basis already, thoroughly reveals the creative forces of the new order and the advantages of the socialist way of life and ensures the workers broad opportunities of using the fruits of the great revolutionary conquests.

The constitution proclaims the highest goal of the Soviet state--the building of a communist society. The insertion in the constitution of this fundamental thesis, determining the chief tasks of the state, points out the fact that our constitution not only consolidates everything that has already been won and achieved by the Soviet people, but also contains programmed tasks. This corresponds fully to Lenin's doctrine on the principles of the Soviet Constitution and gives the fundamental draft of the first socialist country in the world an epoch-making, leading nature.

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," it says in the first article of the draft, "is a socialist state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of all the nations and peoples of the country." All the power in our state belongs to the people, who implement it through the Soviets of Workers' Deputies--the elective organs in the central region and locally.

With its entire content the draft of the new constitution proclaims that Soviet society and the state are controlled by the workers on the basis of the socialist democracy, "...The main direction of the new content of the draft," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum, "is the broadening and deepening of socialist democracy."

Each Soviet man proudly perceives the reflection in the constitution of the guiding and directing role of the CPSU in Soviet society. Practical experience irrefutably attests to the fact that it is the CPSU--the party of the working class, the political avant-garde of the Soviet people, with the highest achievement of human reason--Marxism-Leninism--and the immense historical experience in organizing the masses--that is capable of integrally combining the high communist ideals and the interests of the people, the advantages of socialism and the creative activity of the workers in building the new society. With an increase in the scale of the creative work of the people and increased complexity of the problems to be solved, the role and importance of the sociopolitical, economic-managerial, organizational and ideological work of the CPSU increases.

The constitution consolidates the rights of the trade unions, the komsomol and the cooperative and mass organizations to participate in the decisions of the political, economic and sociocultural problems and to come forth with legislative initiative.

Regulations on the rights of Soviet citizens occupy a central place in the constitution. In the draft of the new fundamental law, all the rights enjoyed by the citizens in accordance with the statutes recorded in the preceding constitutions are not only preserved but are also considerably expanded, and enriched with new regulations resulting from the potentials of developed socialism and from the changes taking place in the country's economic basis and because of the state's turning into a state of the whole people. The expansion of the rights of the citizens is the logical consequence of the development of Soviet socialist democracy. An extremely important feature of the new constitution is the fact that it more deeply reveals and precisely determines the socio-economic rights and guarantees of their being observed.

The chief guarantee of all the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the new constitution is the socialist system of economy, ensuring the necessary material standard of living, education, preservation of health and public work.

In granting the citizens of the USSR all the necessary rights and freedoms, the constitution specifies that they be used in the interests of each person, of all citizens and society as a whole. It forbids using rights and freedoms to the detriment of the state and the rights of other citizens.

The rights of the citizens are inseparable from their commitments. In contrast to the constitution presently in effect, the draft of the new fundamental law presents a considerably expanded group of commitments for the

citizens of the USSR. Among the commitments are concern for the education of children, preservation of public order and nature and its riches, the contribution to friendship and collaboration with the peoples of other countries, etc.

The clear and precise statutes of the constitution on the basic rights, freedoms and commitments of the citizens of the USSR, which they actually enjoy, convincingly refute the slanderous fabrications of the ideologists of imperialism, anti-Soviets and revisionists, who affirm that in the Soviet Union human rights are allegedly restricted and infringed upon.

The third section of the new constitution is devoted to the national-state system of the USSR. The fundamental article of this section is the 69th, in which it is written that the USSR is the only union, multi-national state, formed as the result of free self-determination of the peoples and the voluntary uniting of Soviet Socialist Republics with equal rights. The USSR embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and unites all peoples and nations for the purposes of the joint building of communism.

The actual reality and goals facing the Soviet state are reflected in the convincing formulations of the draft being discussed. The new constitution includes Lenin's mighty thoughts and his genius, and gives a scientific substantiation of the laws of the revolutionary struggle and social development. Combined in this document are the creative experience of the Soviet nation, the state-government ideas of the Communist Party, the political far-sightedness and scientific constructiveness of the work of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee. In it is the tremendous personal contribution of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: it is to him that the fundamental theoretical premises for the most important problems of communist construction and the Soviet Constitution belong.

The adoption of the new constitution will become an act of historic significance. The execution of its statutes will raise to a qualitatively new, higher level, our entire state and economic work and all the work of the organs of authority and administration and will lead to a considerable improvement in the work of all the organs ensuring strict adherence to the demands of Soviet laws. It will be the starting point, the fundamental principle of the new constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, a number of other legislative acts and the heart of the code of laws of the Soviet state.

Our constitution shows the whole world how the country of the Soviets is developing, and specifically expresses and demonstrates Soviet democracy, and on which foundations and principles socialist production and the social policy of the Soviet state are based and developed. It essentially reinforces Marxist-Leninist science on the nature of socialist production relations, the political system and the economic development of Soviet society and will be an inspiring example for the revolutionary struggle of

the workers of the capitalist countries and will have a positive influence on the development of countries aspiring toward socialism.

The new USSR Constitution will become a reliable point of orientation for the peoples of the countries in the socialist commonwealth in their movement toward a classless society. We are convinced that they, just as all the Soviet people, approve the basic principles of the new Soviet Constitution.

The information agencies of the socialist countries are now commenting widely on the fundamental premises of the published draft of the USSR Constitution and are giving a high appraisal to the achievements of the Soviet people, which are reflected in this document. The draft of the constitution is also bringing forth a favorable response in the capitalist countries. Realistically-minded reviewers, in reflecting the sentiments of the progressive forces in their countries, welcomed the information on the new fundamental law of the USSR with interest and were forced to acknowledge the true achievements of developed socialism in the Soviet Union. On the whole, however, in the bourgeois press a campaign of conjectures, distortions and falsifications of the principles and premises of the Soviet constitution and blackening and distortion of the elevated and noble theories and goals set forth in it are beginning.

We cannot underestimate the danger of the subversive activity of the opponents of communism. The progress of our motherland and the positive changes in international relations give us no basis for complacency and smugness.

In the period of discussing the draft of the constitution work must be intensified to instill the workers with the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and more attention must be paid to affirming the class approach to the phenomena of the reality and irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology, to the enemies of socialism.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the basic principles contained in the report on it given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the party and social organizations, the information media and the local soviets are to do a great deal of work to organize nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution. The main thing here, emphasized Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, is to ensure the maximally broad, free, genuine, practical discussion of the draft of the constitution and to draw broad masses of workers to this important matter.

Nationwide discussion of the draft of the fundamental law of the USSR at the meetings of workers' collectives at enterprises, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, kolkhozes and interkolkhoz associations, at organizations, institutions and educational institutions and at the workers' housing should afford the opportunity for every Soviet citizen to more fully comprehend what has been achieved in the sociopolitical, economic and social development of our state and to penetrate more deeply into today's accomplishments

by the nation, to draw aside the curtain of the future, to help the further activization of all public life and awakening new creative forces in the masses, and to increase the responsibility of each person for the part of the work entrusted to him.

To carry out the explanatory work on the draft of the new constitution, along with the meetings there should be readings, cycles of lectures, talks, political information, evenings for questions and answers, and other mass forms of propaganda and agitation should be used to draw into this work the widest number of active workers and all the ideological personnel, teachers and national economic specialists. The study of the draft of the new constitution should be organized in the system of the party, Komsomol and economic education, in the VUZ's, secondary specialized educational institutions, schools of general education and in the vocational and technical schools.

The role of the newspapers, journals, radio and television in this work is exceptionally important. The mass information media should skillfully and clearly deal with the course of nationwide discussion, explain the articles of the constitution, give well-reasoned answers to the questions that arise and make a practice of holding press conferences and round-table discussions, speeches by lawyers, workers on the state staff and deputies.

Important and responsible work is to be done to summarize and estimate the comments that are received in the process of nationwide discussion of the draft of the constitution. These materials should be promptly directed to the central and republic organs. At the same time, the local party, soviet, trade union, economic and other organizations should immediately discuss the proposals, recommendations, statements and complaints of the citizens with respect to the economic-social and everyday and other questions, answer them, eliminate the shortcomings and omissions in the work of the state and social organizations. There must be an increase in the responsibility of the officials for the efficient adoption of measures for these signals and critical remarks of the workers.

Nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution should activate the labor activity of the collectives and increase the results of socialist competition. The chief attention in this work should be concentrated on increasing the efficiency of national production, maximal use of its potentials and resources and fulfillment of the plans and socialist commitments assumed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Urgent and effective measures must be taken to correct the situations at the enterprises and the industrial sectors, in capital construction and in transport work, where there is lagging behind in the rates of development, to ensure the fulfillment of the assignments to procure fodder and produce livestock-breeding products. The gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the directors of the ministries and departments should make a more thorough analysis of the course of fulfilling the plans and commitments and should

take measures to eliminate the shortcomings, and omissions in the organization, administration and supply, which have an adverse effect on the work of the collectives.

A priority task of the raykoms, rayispolkoms, councils of kolkhozes, administrations of agroindustrial and scientific production associations and farm supervisors is to eliminate the lagging behind in agricultural work.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia expresses its certainty that the party aktiv and economic personnel will ensure that the highest potentials of production will be revealed and utilized and, being guided by the political and labor activity of the workers, kolkhoz workers and intelligentsia, achieve the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the two years of the five-year plan.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the Lenin Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the Moldavian Party Organization will work at a high organizational and political level for the nationwide discussion of the fundamental theories for the development of our state set forth in the draft of the new USSR Constitution, and will fulfill with honor the tasks which stem from the report of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum. (The speech by Comrade I.I. Bodyul was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

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DEMIRCHYAN REPORT TO ARMENIAN PARTY PLENUM

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Jun 77 pp 1-2

[Article: "A Vivid Landmark on the Path to Communism"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee Plenum was held on 10 June.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee, gave a speech at the plenum "On the Draft of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Resulting From the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum.

"The workers of the republic, just as all the Soviet people," said Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, "in circumstances of tremendous political and labor upsurge, summoned up by the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, guided by the Leninist party of communists, are consistently putting into practice the grand plans of the 25th CPSU Congress, and are achieving new progress in the struggle to fulfill the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia in the country are joining all their accomplishments and achievements with the multifaceted work of the Communist Party and consider its cause as their own. This is understandable, since for the party there are no higher interests than those of the people, the well-being of the Soviet man and the further flowering of the motherland."

New, vivid evidence of this are the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held on 24 May 1977.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Constitution Committee, gave a speech at the plenum "On the Draft of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The plenum approved in general the draft presented to the committee and turned the topic of it over to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

after recommending that the draft of the new constitution be introduced for nationwide discussion.

The Central Committee Plenum also approved the text and musical editing of the national anthem of the USSR and introduced it for approval by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. By order of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the text and musical editing of the new national anthem of the Soviet Union were already approved. It was established that it would be universally introduced beginning with 1 September 1977.

The participants in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum listened with tremendous interest and particular excitement to the speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which a thorough scientific substantiation was given for the need for a new constitution, its importance for the domestic life of the country and its international importance were revealed and the problems involved in nationwide discussion of the draft were presented.

The draft of the new USSR Constitution summarizes the gigantic work of the Communist Party and the Soviet State and the complex creative and heroic life of the Soviet nation during the past 40 years, in the course of which profound changes have taken place in our country and in our entire society.

The important, most characteristic features of these changes were noted in the speech by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan. A socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. Major changes in principle have touched upon all aspects of social life. The country's economic system has changed unrecognizably. A powerful national economic organism has formed and is functioning successfully.

The social aspect of Soviet society has also become different. Our country's working class, peasantry and intelligentsia have changed. All the Soviet republics, including those that were lagging behind in the economic and cultural respects, have now achieved a high level of development. With the building of developed socialism and with the transition of all strata of the population to the ideological political viewpoints of the working class, the Soviet state, which has arisen as the dictatorship of the proletariat, has grown into a state of the whole people.

Great changes have also taken place in the international position of the Soviet Union and in the entire sociopolitical aspect of the world. The USSR has finished with capitalist encirclement. Socialism has become a world system.

The speaker discussed in detail the main features of the content of the draft of the new constitution.

"It should first of all be noted," says Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, "that the draft contains the profound and comprehensive nature of the leading and directing role of the Communist Party in our society. It truthfully and precisely determines the place of our glorious Leninist party in our society, since, in all the achievements and accomplishments of the Soviet nation, the most profound transformations in the economic system, socio-political relations, ideology and culture, which have changed the aspect of our entire society, the CPSU has contributed and continues to contribute its powerful revolutionary energy, its tremendous creative labor and its indomitable will."

The chief direction of all the new content of the draft is the expansion and deepening of socialist democracy. The new fundamental law gives further development to the democratic principles of the formation and work of the Soviets and the intensification of their role in solving the most important problems in the life of society, the main paths to consolidating the relations of the Soviets and their deputies with the masses are specified. In our republic, just as in the entire country, a great deal is being done in this direction. I remind you, for example, of the establishment in our country of a single day for meeting the deputies and electors, the noticeable enlivening of the work of the deputies' committees and the more practical, specific discussion of the workers' proposals.

The draft contains a full expression of the important role played in the life of the country by the trade unions, Komsomol, cooperatives and other mass public organizations, and it also includes the theory on the role of the workers' collectives.

The regulations on the specific social and economic rights, which affect the very fundamentals of the life of the people, are developed and expanded in the draft. The rights and freedoms of the citizens proclaimed by the new constitution are not only vivid evidence of the profound humanistic nature of the communist ideology, but also the legislative expression of the social and economic bases created by mature socialism, which gives a material guarantee of these rights and freedoms of the members of our society.

The main guarantee of the rights of the Soviet people, in the final analysis, is the power and flourishing of the motherland. We should strive to have each Soviet man clearly conceive of this, be filled with the high sense of his citizen's duty to the state, society and the nation and be fully aware that the economic potential of the motherland is ensured by his work, that the material and spiritual riches of the country are multiplied by the combined efforts of the Soviet people and the personal contribution to our common cause of each and every one of us.

The rights of the Soviet citizens are inseparable from their commitments. Therefore, the constitutional requirement finds in the draft the obligation of the citizens to work honorably and honestly. The sacred duty of the Soviet citizens to defend the socialist motherland is also constitutional.

The clear expression in the draft was further reinforced by socialist law and order. In his report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that certain years after the adoption of the constitution presently in effect were clouded by illegal repressions and by violations of the principles of socialist democracy and the Leninist norms of party and state life. This was done despite the constitutional establishments. The party decisively condemned this practice, and it should never be repeated.

The new constitution is a hymn to the wise Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and to the international unity of all the nations and peoples of our country.

The Soviet country has clearly shown with all its 60 years of experience that the ideas of brotherhood and friendship and the ideas of international unity possessed by the masses have become a powerful moving material force of our society and one of the basic features of developed socialism. This great achievement of the October Revolution and of our glorious party of communists has been consolidated in the draft of our new constitution.

Soviet Armenia, just as every union republic, is a graphic example and vivid evidence of the life-affirming force of the wise Leninist national policy of the CPSU. The more than half-a-century path traversed by the Armenian nation in the fraternal family of the USSR nations has proved convincingly that the true flowering of all the material and spiritual forces of the people is possible only on the paths of socialist internationalism, friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance of nations, rallied by the unity of goals and ideals.

Only as the result of the victory of the Great October Revolution and of Lenin's ideas and only due to the wise national policy of the party has the Armenian nation found its social and national liberation, its socialist statehood, discovered its talents and gifts and turned the native land into a flourishing region that has achieved the heights of modern progress.

Experience in the development of all the Soviet republics and the entire, multi-national Soviet State has convincingly shown that the basic features of the federative system of the USSR have fully proven themselves. That is why the draft of the constitution does not introduce any changes in principle in the forms of the Soviet socialist federation.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the realization of the premises of the new USSR Constitution should raise to a qualitatively new level all of our state and economic work and all the work of the organs of power and administration.

There is a great deal for us to do in the sphere of legislation.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia proposes recommending to the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet in the near future that a Constitution Committee be formed to work on the draft of the fundamental law of the republic in accordance with the new USSR Constitution.

The new constitution of the Armenian SSR should reflect the major economic, sociopolitical and cultural achievements of our country and of all the workers in the republic and the profound changes that have taken place in the life of our society during the last few decades. It is a vivid landmark in the development of the socialist statehood of our nation, bright testimony of its devotion to the great Leninist ideas and the expression of its steadfast will to go along the only correct path--the path to socialism and communism. The Ministry of Culture, the Union of Writers and the Union of Composers of the republic must begin work on preparing the text and musical edition of the new national anthem of the Armenian SSR.

The organization of nationwide discussion of the draft of the USSR Constitution is a work of wide scope and significance.

The task of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations is to ensure maximally wide, free and genuinely practical discussion of the draft of the constitution and to draw into this matter the mass of workers and representatives of all strata of the population.

The everyday affairs of the Soviet people competing for a worthy conclusion to the jubilee year of the five-year plan are penetrated with truly revolutionary scope and a creative spirit. The new surge of work enthusiasm and creative inspiration of the masses were brought about by the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Central Committee Plenum, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum and the nationwide discussion of the draft of the constitution. They serve as a powerful impetus for the consolidation and development of the progress achieved by the republic's workers.

Our progress in the development of the national economy, as you know, was crowned in the last year by the victory in the all-union socialist competition--the republic's being awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League.

On the whole things are going well for us this year too. The plan for gross national output during the past five months was fulfilled by the republic's industry by 102.8 percent. The growth rates, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are 108.1 percent. The assignments for sale of industrial products are fulfilled by 102.6 percent. Industrial items worth 48 million rubles above the plan have been produced. This creates actual prerequisites for successful achievement of the milestones of growth specified by the socialist commitments of the republic.

We are also glad that the republic's industrial enterprises have begun to work more smoothly and stably. The number of enterprises not fulfilling the planned assignments has been reduced. Work has been activated to raise the technical level and quality of the goods produced. According to the data of 1 July 1977, the republic's industry is putting out about 850 items with the State Seal of Quality. Their relative proportion in the total industrial production volume is now approaching 10 percent.

The state of capital construction has improved somewhat this year. The construction and installation organizations have fulfilled, on the whole, the plan for five months for general contracting by 101.7 percent, including 102.9 percent through their own efforts. The assignments for the first quarter for putting housing into operation have been fulfilled.

The agricultural workers have also achieved definite progress in socialist competition. The workers at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses planted spring crops, processed the orchards and vineyards in the best agrotechnical periods and have laid a sound foundation for obtaining high yields of agricultural crops and perennial plantings. The livestock breeders of the republic, during the five months of this year, on the cooperative and state farms of the republic, have produced 12.2 percent more meat, 6.6 percent more milk and 11.1 percent more eggs. The average milk yield increased by 41 kilograms.

The plans and socialist commitments for sale of the state livestock breeding products are also being successfully fulfilled.

The transport and communications workers and labor collectives of other sectors of the republic's national economy are also coping successfully on the whole with their assignments.

At the same time, we realize that there is a great deal of work and many unsolved problems ahead of us. In industry there are still many enterprises that not only do not ensure the fulfillment of the socialist commitments adopted, but also are not coping with their planned assignments. At a number of enterprises, labor productivity is increasing slowly and other qualitative indicators of economic operations are low, which on the whole has an adverse effect on the fulfillment of the demands of the 25th Party Congress for increasing in every possible way the efficiency of national production.

We cannot be reconciled to the fact that a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic, and even whole rayons are not making good use of the potentials for increasing the agricultural production volumes, especially those of livestock breeding.

In capital construction, the situation with respect to fulfilling the construction-installation work and capital investment volumes is not being improved, and there is no guarantee of putting into operation the fixed capital promptly in all the sectors of the national economy. We should

direct particular attention to the latter circumstance, since ensuring high rates of development for the sectors of the national economy in the remaining three years of the five-year plan in many ways will depend on putting new capacities into operation promptly, not to mention the implementation of the program of social development determined by the successful fulfillment of the plans for capital construction. A great deal must be done to bring about a radical improvement in services--particularly to raise its cultural level.

We must accelerate even further the rates of scientific-technical progress.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations, guided by the work and political enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses caused by preparation for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution, should skillfully direct the efforts of the working collectives toward increasing the efficiency of national production and improving the quality of work in all the units, fulfilling and overfulfilling the national economic plans of the second year of the five-year plan and the five-year plan as a whole and eliminating all the shortcomings still existing.

The 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution will be crowned with the outstanding event in the life of our party and the political history of the multi-nation Soviet State--the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

The Soviet people, at their meetings and workers' conferences, express deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its untiring concern for the well-being of the people, the further economic and cultural flowering of the socialist motherland and the increase in power and prestige of the Soviet State--the bulwark of peace and safety for nations.

In the conclusion of his speech, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan expressed his firm conviction that nationwide discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution would take the form of a stirring demonstration of the devotion of the workers of Armenia and the Armenian nation to the great Leninist ideas and even more closely rally the communists and all the workers of the republic around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Discussions on the report were developed. Expressing the thoughts and feelings of the communists and all the workers in the republic, the participants in the plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the draft of the USSR Constitution and noted the high degree of activity with which the discussion of the fundamental law of our country was proceeding in the cities and villages and the great political and labor upsurge caused by preparation for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. They expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and personally to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the untiring concern for the further development of our motherland's power and a rise in the well-being and culture of the nation.

In a unanimously adopted decree, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee that the communists and workers of Soviet Armenia would spare no efforts, knowledge or creative energy to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and fittingly welcome the glorious anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and make their important contribution to the nationwide struggle to put into practice the plans of the historic 25th CPSU Congress.

12151

CSO: 1800

USUBALIYEV REPORT TO KIRGIZ PARTY PLENUM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Jun 77 p 1

[Article: "Important, High-Priority Work"]

[Text] The other day, the plenum of the CC CP Kirgiziya was held; it discussed the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the report by CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Constitution Commission Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the May 1977 Plenum of the CC CPSU.

In the report by CC CP Kirgiziya First Secretary Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev and the talks given by participants in the plenum it was noted that the working people of Soviet Kirgiziya, like all the Soviet people, warmly approved the decisions of the May plenum of the CC CPSU, the report given there by CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the draft of the new USSR Constitution submitted for nationwide discussion. In these historic documents they see the constant and steady concern of the CPSU and the Leninist Central Committee of our party with regard to expanding and strengthening socialist democracy, directed toward the welfare of the Soviet people, toward the construction of the world's most just communist society.

The universal interest and attention with regard to the plenum's decisions and the draft of the new constitution are due to the fact that they touch upon the most stirring problems of our life. And every Soviet citizen is striving to respond to our party's concern for the people's well being with new achievements in the campaign to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. This is evidenced by the letters and telegrams coming into party and soviet organs, to the editors of newspapers, to television and radio. These exciting documents express the innermost thoughts and feelings of all the Soviet people. In the six decades of the socialist state, our people, under the leadership of the party, have achieved historic victories in economic and cultural development, in the elevation of the working people's well being.

The historic changes that have taken place in the years of Soviet rule in this country are well exemplified in the example of Soviet Kirgiziya. Whereas, for example, the total volume of industrial output throughout the USSR as a whole had risen by 131 times by 1976, the figure was 286 times in our republic. Participants in the plenum emphasized that the present flourishing of Kirgiziya represents the fruits of the labor of all the socialist nationalities in the great Land of the Soviets, the result of a high sense of international duty on the part of all Soviet people, the enormous and unselfish help of the great Russian people.

Kirgiziya's national economy is developing on the basis of socialist division of labor, and its economy is vitally linked to all the economic regions of the country; it has become an important link in the unified socialist economy of the Soviet state. Whereas 40 years ago, when the USSR Constitution currently in force was adopted, our republic produced 23.5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, now the figure has risen to 4.8 billion kilowatt-hours. During this period, capital investments of state and cooperative enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and the population have risen from 26 million rubles to 895 million rubles in 1976--a 34-fold increase.

Enormous strides have been made in agriculture. For example, over the past 40 years the area of irrigated lands has been increased by several times and now amounts to more than one million hectares. The total length of the irrigation network built during the years of Soviet rule comes to 30,000 km. This has made it possible to sharply boost the crop yield of farm crops. Whereas in 1936 the yield rate of grain crops was 7.2 quintals, now it is 22.8 quintals per hectare; the raw cotton yield rate has risen from 12.7 to 28.7 quintals. The livestock population has increased, and its productivity has risen. In 1936, for example, the republic had 1.49 million sheep and goats; as of 1 January of this year we had nearly 10 million head. In 1936, Kirgiziya produced 30,000 tons of meat (slaughter weight); now it produces more than 140,000 tons.

The steady rise in social production has made it possible to boost the material prosperity of the working people. The national income of the republic in just the last 15 years increased by almost three times, reaching 3.1 billion rubles in 1976.

Along with the rise in the population's income the national consumption also rose. The trade turnover volume in the 40 years increased by 45 times. The republic is implementing a large program of housing construction. During the post war period, a total of 25.4 million square meters of housing have been put into operation. This means that the housing inventory of the republic has been almost completely renovated.

As in all the country, radical social changes have taken place in Soviet Kirgiziya. We have shaped a large working class team. The kolkhoz peasantry and the national intelligentsia have become active builders of the

new communist society. The number of specialists with a higher or secondary specialized education employed in the national economy exceeds 200,000 workers--more than there were in all prerevolutionary Russia.

The achievements of Soviet Kirgiziya constitute one of the remarkable examples expressing the vigorous economic and spiritual flourishing of all the socialist nationalities of the Soviet Union.

The warm and unanimous approval with which the working people of Kirgiziya, like the entire Land of the Soviets, greeted the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, once again brilliantly demonstrates their selfless dedication to their party, their complete support to its domestic and foreign policies. It is the Leninist, scientifically substantiated political course of action of the CPSU, unanimously supported and implemented by the entire nation, the tireless creative efforts of the CC CPSU, the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that have fostered the remarkable achievements of the Soviet state, its entry into a new stage of development. This stage and its tasks, like the vital results of the path that has been covered, are reflected in the draft of the USSR Constitution.

The draft of the new constitution is the result of considerable and lengthy efforts. It is based on the specific and concrete directives of the party, its Central Committee, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, expressed in his report concerning the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, in the Accountability Report of the Central Committee to the 25th Party Congress, in his speeches at plenums of the CC CPSU and party-economic actives.

The draft points out that the sovereign rights of the union republics are protected by the USSR. The existing guarantees of these rights are retained and, moreover, new ones are added to them: such as the right of the republics to take part in the union organs' resolving of issues assigned to the jurisdiction of the USSR. The union republics, represented by their higher organs of state power, are given the right of legislative initiative in the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In connection with the submission of the draft of the new constitution for nationwide discussion, as was emphasized at the plenum of the CC CP Kirgiziya, work of considerable scope and significance lies ahead. It is the task of party organizations in mass political work to organically coordinate discussion of the draft with preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of October, with the specific tasks in each sector of our production and social-political activity. Party organizations are obliged to insure the most widespread possible and truly businesslike discussion of the draft, to involve in this matter representatives of all segments of the population, to make use of forms of political work that we have developed. In this cause it is essential to enlist the leadership workers of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic bodies, scientists, national economy specialists, and all active propagandists. Discussion of the draft

constitution is a vital matter to the Soviets. And during the course of the pre-election campaign and after the elections they are obliged to make extensive use of the possibilities of deputies and activists in order to interpret to the working people the Fundamental Law of the Land of the Soviets. The mass social organizations must take active part in discussing the draft--trade unions, the Komsomol, the creative unions, the Znaniye Society, and scientific collectives. A special role is assigned to the mass information and propaganda media--the press, radio, and television. They must profoundly and clearly elucidate the course of nationwide discussion, they must "give the green light" to proposals and letters from readers.

The plenum of the CC CP Kirgiziya emphasized: "All the organizational and ideological-educational work in the course of nationwide discussion of the draft USSR Constitution must be aimed at comprehensively demonstrating the achievements of the Soviet people in the building of communism, the steady rise in the material prosperity and cultural level of the life of the people. It is essential to especially clearly reveal the guiding role of the CPSU in the light of Soviet society, to profoundly interpret the humanistic nature of the Soviet state, to convincingly demonstrate the democratism of Soviet society, the advantages of the Soviet way of life, and to vigorously unmask the machinations of bourgeois propaganda."

It is the task of party organizations to be able to organically coordinate the discussion of the draft with preparations for the celebration of the glorious jubilee of the Soviet state. This is necessary because the document which is to be discussed nationwide and adopted is indissolubly linked to the victory of Great October; it expresses the path traveled by our people in the 60 years of Soviet rule.

All propaganda efforts and organizational activities of party committees, soviet organs, and primary organizations must be concentrated on fulfilling the socialist obligations of the jubilee year. It is essential to focus special attention on improving the practical activities of the labor collectives, party, soviet, and economic organizations, on urgent problems which are of concern to the people.

The republic's workers have adopted high socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. Preliminary results from five months of this year show that much has been done. On the whole, industry is fulfilling production and product sales plans. Definite advances are observed in capital construction. Farm workers are making their contribution toward fulfillment of the targets of the 5-year plan.

At the same time, there are considerable shortcomings and oversights in the fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations. A substantial number of enterprises are still not completing their production and industrial product sales plans. Unsatisfactory work characterizes many construction organizations. The campaign for production effectiveness and improved product quality is not going well enough. It is essential to rapidly do away

with these shortcomings and to see to it that the republic does not have a single lagging enterprise, in emulation of the Rostov workers.

Workers in agriculture have a great deal to do. We had an unusually dry spring, and there is not enough moisture in the soil. This circumstance requires considerable attention on crop maintenance, especially on irrigated sections. Unfortunately, in many places not enough concern is being shown. A neglectful attitude toward field work is intolerable, and especially this year. The shortcomings in the completion of current efforts are largely due to oversights in organizational and ideological-educational work on the part of party committees and primary party organizations, soviet and trade union bodies, ministries, and departments of the republic.

The task is to see to it that the work goes smoothly everywhere, to see to it that the efforts of each and every one are concentrated on fulfilling socialist obligations adopted in honor of the 50th anniversary of Great October.

6854

CSO: 1800

SHEVARDNADZE REPORT TO GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jun 77 pp 1-13

[Article: "The Fundamental Law of Our Life. From the Plenum of the Central Committee of CP Georgia"]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the CC CP Georgia that was held on 10 June to discuss the question of the USSR draft constitution and the tasks of the party organization of Georgia stemming from the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May 1977 Plenum of the CC CPSU, expressed the thoughts and feelings of all party members, all working people of the republic; it unanimously and completely supported and approved the decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, the statements and conclusions in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum, the draft of the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In Soviet Georgia, as in the entire country, the draft of the Fundamental Law of the USSR has evoked enormous inspiration and optimism, enthusiasm and patriotic pride for our Fatherland, for the great accomplishments of the people achieved under the guidance of our own Communist Party for the sake of the welfare and happiness of the working people.

The report given by CC CP Georgia First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze and the speeches at the plenum of the CC CP Georgia pointed out the necessity, with regard to all work on the discussion and study of the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU and the USSR draft constitution, of more clearly propagandizing the achievements of the Soviet people and the working people of Georgia, the great advantages of the socialist system, the Soviet way of life. Participants in the plenum

commented on the great changes taking place throughout the social-political life of the Georgian people in recent years as a result of the help and guidance of the Leninist Central Committee of the party, its Politburo, and our outstanding Marxist-Leninist, eminent figure in the international communist and workers' movement, and tireless warrior for peace throughout the world--Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

One of the real manifestations of this help was the adoption, one year ago, of the decree of the CC CPSU--a turning point for our republic--on Georgia's party organization; it expressed high praise for its efforts in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi city party committee.

At the same time, the speaker and other speakers emphasized that what has been achieved is just the beginning of the substantial work that lies ahead; they boldly revealed existing shortcomings and gaps; they announced new goals in the light of the high requirements of the party and the draft constitution. Major attention was focused on the problem of how best to insure the most widespread possible, free, and business like discussion of the USSR draft constitution, the profound study of this document of world-wide historic significance, the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU; the problem of how best to spearhead a new, powerful upsurge of creative activity among the masses. A plan of organizational and political measures worked out by the CC CP Georgia was approved in connection with nationwide discussion of the USSR draft constitution.

The work of the plenum constituted a brilliant demonstration of the unshakable solidarity of the party members of Georgia rallying around the Leninist CC CPSU and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, their readiness to expand even more broadly socialist competition for the successful completion of the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At heavily-attended rallies held in industrial and transport enterprises, on construction projects, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in scientific institutions and VUZ's, the republic's working people, approving the draft constitution, are expressing their sincere thanks to the CC CPSU and its Politburo headed by CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for dedicating so much effort and energy, talent and knowledge, to the cause of creating a new USSR Constitution, for their tireless and fruitful labor directed toward strengthening the economic and defensive might of our homeland, the continued flourishing of science and culture, improved material well being and cultural development of the Soviet people, the development of socialist democracy, a strengthened peace throughout the world, strengthened international prestige of the world's first socialist state, created by great Lenin.

At the plenum of the CC CP Georgia it was mentioned that the USSR's entry into the stage of mature, developed socialism has brought about the necessity of formulating and adopting a new constitution for our country. The draft

of the new USSR Constitution constitutes a logical and organic continuation of all three Soviet Constitutions; it embodies the historic continuity of the stages in the building of socialism.

The realization and constitutional institutionalization of such worldwide-historic phenomena as the conversion of a society of victorious socialism into a society of developed socialism, the conversion of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people, the rise of a new, historic community of people--the Soviet people, the conversion of the CC CPSU--the party of the working class--into a party of the whole people, the conversion of the Soviets of Workers Deputies into Soviets of People's Deputies, further improvements in socialist social relations and gradual conversion of them into communist social relations, the education of the new man--the builder of communism, the strengthening of the social-class homogeneity of society, and much else that has found worthy and proper reflection in the draft of the new USSR Constitution, will leave an indelible mark on the history of mankind.

The theoretical foundation of the draft of the new constitution is Marxism-Leninism and the outstanding contribution made by the CC CPSU, the Politburo, and CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the theory and practice of the building of communism in our country.

The concept "developed socialist society," as is well known, was first introduced into theory and practice by V. I. Lenin in March 1918. As early as 1920, Lenin warned that the transition from one stage to another is a complex problem and that "the whole art of politics consists of taking account of the particular tasks of each such transition."

The CC CPSU, the Politburo, and L. I. Brezhnev are demonstrating a high, genuinely Marxist-Leninist art of politics, resolving the problems of transition from one stage to another in the building of communism.

An enormous role in the matter of the transition from stages of the complete and final victory of socialism in the USSR to the stage of mature, developed socialism was played by the October 1964 plenum of the CC CPSU and the 23rd, 24th, and 25th CPSU congresses.

In his historic 1967 speech "Fifty Years of Great Victories of Socialism," CC CPSU General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev for the first time formulated the postulate concerning the developed socialist society, the practical accomplishment of the building of a developed socialist society in our country. In his speech dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin in April 1970, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expanded further on the postulate concerning the accomplishment of the building of a mature socialist society.

Modern scientific Marxist thinking has defined the essence and criteria of mature socialism; it has revealed the regular patterns of its conversion into the higher phase of a communist society. All of this wealth of scientific thought is expressed by the USSR draft constitution.

At the May plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev focused in detail on the tasks of the party and soviet organs and social organizations in connection with the upcoming nationwide discussion of the new draft constitution.

It was emphasized at the plenum of the CC CP Georgia that all ideological-political and organizational work relating to publicizing the USSR draft constitution must be carried out so as to bring it to each member of society; it is essential to do everything necessary to see to it that every citizen profoundly and analytically comprehends the significance of the historic act of adopting the new constitution in his personal life, in the life of the whole country and the whole world. In the process of nationwide study and discussion of the draft constitution it is essential to create an atmosphere in which every Soviet citizen can openly express his own attitude toward the ideas, norms, and postulates contained in the USSR draft constitution.

In the process of discussing the draft of the new constitution in the republic, extensive use must be made of the experience accumulated in Georgia in the field of the study and shaping of public opinion.

Our constitution is oriented toward the future. This is its active nature and character. The rights which the constitution confers on the peoples of the USSR, the citizens of the Soviet Union, constitute the basis, the foundation, the essential prerequisite for the further development of both society and the individual.

The draft constitution proclaims the dialectical unity of rights and obligations. Rights do not constitute some kind of dead capital. Rights are conferred on citizens in order to better and more actively fulfill their obligations. To orient the working people toward this is the main task of our ideological workers.

All party committees and primary party organizations together with trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic bodies must carry out extensive and vigorous propaganda and mass-political efforts, focusing all oral and printed propaganda, lecture, mass-agitation work, and mass information media on the job of resolving the tasks of informing every working person of his role and function, his rights and obligations as conferred by the draft of the Fundamental Law of a mature socialist society.

The study of the draft constitution must be organized in all party, Komsomol, and Pioneer organizations, in the VUZ's, tekhnikums, and public schools and trade-technical schools. It is essential to hold republic-wide and zonal instruction conferences and seminars for ideological workers; it is essential to draw up the subject matter of lectures, reports, agitation talks, political news items; it is essential to organize reading rooms, enlisting the people's universities for this purpose; it is essential to organize short term special schools for studying the draft constitution in conjunction with the primary party organizations of major enterprises, institutions, and construction projects; it is necessary to form art agitation brigades, to organize exhibits, contests, to introduce correctives in the scientific research plans of the scientific research institutes and departments of VUZ's, taking account of issues arising in connection with the discussion and adoption of the new constitution.

During the summer vacation period in the political and economic education systems it is essential to set up short term seminars and schools for the study of the draft of the new constitution; young students must become acquainted with the draft of the Fundamental Law during that period in Pioneer camps, construction detachments, and their place of residence; and during the early days of September it will be necessary to stipulate special studies within the curricula of schools, tekhnikums, and VUZ's.

Active participation in the organization of the study of the draft constitution at the highest political and scientific level must be made by the legal services--workers in administrative organs and social scientists.

For this purpose it is essential to mobilize institutes of economic, law, and philosophy of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and the entire system of the Academy of Sciences.

In their everyday work, party organizations and party committees must rely on the broad segments of the working people. They must more vigorously enlist representatives of our intelligentsia in active ideological work--scientists and those employed in the field of social sciences, figures in literature and art.

It is essential to implement with special effectiveness the plans of ideological actions of party organizations in the Transcaucasian republics during the period of discussion of the USSR draft constitution--plans jointly drawn up by the KZakVO [Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District] Political Administration and the Political Section of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District.

It should be the task of all our ideological work during the course of nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution and its profound, thoroughgoing study to strengthen and further develop the upsurge of labor and political commitment of the masses, which now characterizes the entire situation in the republic.

Ideological, organizational, and economic work in the republic must foster the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate in each labor collective, the performance, by all citizens of their obligations to society.

Discussion of the draft constitution must become an effective means of criticizing bourgeois ideology. Today as never before we need a Leninist class character, truthfulness, conviction, and scientific basis in our propaganda, in all our ideological work. It is necessary as never before to comply with Leninist norms and principles of party life and party leadership.

Discussion of the draft constitution requires the implementation of a whole complex of organizational-party measures. CC members and candidate members and officials of the apparatuses of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet, the Trade Union Council, the Georgian CC Komsomol, the ministries and state committees, the Academy of Sciences, VUZ's, and creative unions will be sent into the rayons and cities of the republic to render practical aid and hold meetings to discuss the draft constitution.

At the plenum the opinion was expressed as to the advisability of discussing the draft of the new constitution initially in meetings of the active membership of oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, in first sessions of oblasts, rayon, city, rural and settlement Soviets of Workers Deputies of the new convocation and then after a profound, thoroughgoing study of the draft constitution by all citizens--in general meetings of labor collectives, VUZ's, public schools, trade-technical schools, and all state and social organizations.

It was emphasized at the plenum that oblast committees, city committees, and rayon committees and primary organizations must immediately turn to the task of vigorously enlisting party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic memberships, also representatives of the intelligentsia, in the organization of a profound study, by all the republic's population, of the draft of the new constitution, without, however, permitting haste or formalism.

At the plenum, mention was made of the advisability of creating special groups in the CC CP Georgia, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and party oblast, city, and rayon committees to generalize and analyze proposals submitted by the working people during the discussion of the draft Constitution. These groups will coordinate all of the efforts relating to the discussion of the draft constitution in meetings, sessions, and so on.

It is the task of creating a new constitution for the Georgian SSR. The new USSR draft constitution constitutes a classic example of what a union republic constitution must be, taking account of local specific conditions.

The USSR draft constitution also reflects and records the results of the further development of the USSR political system--the most advanced, progressive and democratic political system in the world.

In his speech at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that the content of the draft constitution, which reflects a new stage in the development of the Soviet state, the most important achievement of the Soviet people, and the tasks of the building of communism facing them, is characterized above all, as the main direction, by "the expansion and strengthening of socialist democracy."

The draft constitution proclaims: "The guidance and leadership strength of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system and all state and social organizations, is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The Leninist CPSU is the embodiment of socialist democracy. The elevation of its role in the building of communism is an objective pattern of our era.

The party embodies the highest democratic ideals; the party confirms the highest democracy in practice. The strengthening and development of democracy as proclaimed in the draft constitution represent the most important function of the CPSU.

It was emphasized at the plenum that it is essential to make every party organization into a standard of the ideal combination of the principles of collectivism, collegiality, increased personal responsibility on the part of every party member and party worker; it is essential to confirm these principles in soviet, social, and economic organizations.

The draft constitution proclaims: "All power in the USSR belongs to the people. The people exercise state power through the Soviets of Peoples Deputies, which constitute the political basis of the USSR. "

Party committees and primary party organizations must manifest constant concern for activating the work of party groups created under the soviets, for elevating the vanguard role of party member deputies in production and social life.

Oblast, city, and rayon party committees must take a more careful approach toward the formation of executive committees and local soviets, taking account of the requirements of democratic centralism. It is necessary to recommend and promote tested, resourceful, and energetic people to positions of leadership work--people capable of resolving the economic and social-cultural tasks facing the soviets.

The republic's party committees must enhance the significance of the soviets as local organs of state power.

Of special conceptual significance is the new designation of the Soviets of Workers Deputies--Soviets of Peoples Deputies. This term is consistent with a Leninist attitude toward the soviets, a Leninist terminology; it symbolizes the triumph of Leninist constitutional principles.

The deputies who are to be elected on 19 June will work under the new constitution. In connection with this, at the plenum mention was made of the necessity of holding the elections on a high level.

In recent years, positive advances have been noted in the republic with regard to elevating the role of the soviets, improving the activity of the organs of state power. They have begun to more actively resolve problems in economic and social-cultural development.

The democratic principle of accountability is being systematically implemented. All executive committees of oblast, rayon, city, rural, and settlement soviets report to the sessions, and the absolute majority of the deputies report to their electors. Widely adopted in the operational practice of the soviets is such a progressive form as questioning deputies in sessions with regard to various problems.

The law on the status of deputies has clearly defined the rights and obligations of the deputies, also the obligations of state and social bodies with regard to them. This has yielded positive results, and the commitment of the deputies has been substantially enhanced.

In recent times, noticeable shifts have also taken place in the improvement of the structure of state bodies. Sector divisions have been created in the republic's Council of Ministers, and many local executive organs have been strengthened.

Party committees must make further efforts to insure the active participation of trade union and Komsomol organizations as well as the entire community in the efforts of local soviets.

It is essential to exert the maximum effort in order to insure that local soviets, under the immediate supervision of party organizations and with their daily help, successfully perform the functions assigned to them.

The constitutionally legislated referendum and poll of the entire population on particular vital problems constitutes a new horizon in our democratic life, a new step forward along the path of development of socialist democracy.

A prominent place in the draft constitution is accorded the expansion of the rights and obligations of the soviets, the most massive, genuinely popular organs of power. It was for this reason that the main speaker and other speakers spoke in such extensive detail on the role and tasks of the local soviets in the era of developed, mature socialism.

In accordance with the draft constitution, local soviets are bodies which possess full power on the territories under their supervision; this explains the commitment and the concern for the future resounding in the words from the speaker's stand concerning the necessity of focusing maximum attention on the development of the national economy in all cities and villages and, in particular, the republic's high mountain rayons. Using the example of Mestiyskiy Rayon it was shown that in the last four years that twice as much was done for social-economic and cultural development as in the preceding quarter century. In such a short period of time, however, it was impossible to resolve all urgent problems.

Here, in particular, there is the task of boosting livestock productivity by several times, but the resolution of this task is possible only on the basis of the construction of appropriate livestock facilities, the development of new pastures and introduction of mechanization. No less important is the task of increasing the material commitment of livestock farmers. Much will have to be done in the field of rural beautification and the preservation of cultural monuments.

Substantial attention must be focused on the stipulations of the USSR draft Constitution which define the nationality-state structuring of the USSR.

The USSR Constitution is the constitution of the state of the whole people, but at the same time it is the constitution of 15 sovereign union republics and 38 national-state formations representing various forms of autonomy.

The new historic community of people--the Soviet people--is one quarter of a billion builders of communism; it comprises more than 100 nationalities and nations in the USSR, but it also constitutes one monolith--the Soviet people, with a unified economy, a single culture, a unified way of life, a single world-view, and a single moral-political code.

On the basis of Leninist doctrine, the new USSR draft constitution defines the powers of the highest organs of state rule and USSR administration. The task is to see to it that the study and discussion of the principles, stipulations, and norms elucidated in this section of the USSR draft constitution promote the further consolidation of our people, our workers rallying around the CPSU and the Soviet government.

The draft defines the constitutional status of the Union Soviet Socialist Republic, which is accorded very broad rights.

In the name of the working people of Soviet Georgia--one of the founding republics of the USSR--and in the name of the CP Georgia, plenum participants warmly thanked the CC CPSU, the Politburo, and CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Constitutional Commission of the USSR Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for these great rights, which are stipulated in the USSR draft constitution.

The draft lays out the constitutional rights of the autonomous republic and the autonomous oblast. The working people of the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR, and the Yugo-Osetinskaya autonomous oblast warmly greet the draft constitution which proclaims their broad rights.

The draft of the new constitution confirms the sovereign rights of every people in a new way, taking account of the specific historical situation, the achievements of the stage of mature, developed socialism.

Participants in the plenum expressed confidence that the working people of Soviet Georgia, whose sovereign rights are so reliably guaranteed in the draft constitution, will do everything to resolve the tasks of the building of communism in our country with even greater responsibility to the state and the party.

The draft constitution confers large powers, large rights, and large obligations on local organs of state power and administration. There is no doubt that this link of state administration, of state leadership will also do everything necessary to meet the requirements of the constitution, the requirements of the party and the nation.

The new draft constitution focuses considerable attention on justice, arbitration, and procurator powers. Party organizations must comprehensively aid these organs in the correct discharge of their constitutional functions. During the period of discussion of the USSR draft constitution it is essential to do everything to enhance even more the prestige of the court and procurator and arbitration organs.

The USSR draft constitution reflects the further development of the USSR economic system.

The economics of developed socialism is qualitatively different from that of victorious socialism. At present, 10 times more goods are being produced in the USSR than in the late 1930's, when the constitution now in effect was adopted. The country's national income in 1975 had risen by more than 11 times compared with the prewar year 1940, and capital investments had risen by more than 17 times. Extensive structural changes have taken place; growth rates of production, means of production, and consumer goods production have drawn closer together.

The draft constitution proclaims that "the USSR economic system is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production." It emphasizes that "no one has the right to utilize socialist property for his own gain." To insure the inviolability of socialist property against criminal encroachment--this constitutional requirement must become the law for every party organization, for supervisory and administrative organs, for every economic manager, for all our society.

The plenum emphasized that the Central Committee will continue to give a principled evaluation of the work of party, soviet, and economic managers in regard to complying with constitutional requirements in the field of safeguarding socialist property.

The CC CP Georgia calls for strengthening revolutionary vigilance among party members and working people, for safeguarding socialist property as the apple of one's eye.

The task of insuring the safeguarding of socialist property is closely interwoven with problems of combating private-ownership tendencies, because these tendencies, like the consumerist psychology, are manifested in instances of negligent attitudes toward socialist property, embezzlement, the squandering of socially-owned goods, and so on.

The campaign against private-ownership tendencies must insure compliance with the requirements of the new draft constitution not only in regard to the necessity of safeguarding socialist property but also with regard to the impermissibility of the utilization of property by private citizens for purposes of nonlabor enrichment.

In combating private-ownership tendencies, all our economic, political, ideological, and social measures must be coordinated. Moreover, as was emphasized at the 25th Georgian CP Congress, it is essential to properly combine both educational and coercive measures.

Special attention must be focused on the safeguarding of the earth, mineral resources, water, and timber, which are the exclusive property of the state. The obligation of an active, rational, and wise attitude toward the earth's resources stems from the right to be the proprietor of them.

As was mentioned at the plenum, the country's Fundamental Law contains vital stipulations as to the necessity of a scientifically substantiated and rational utilization of natural resources, the reproduction of natural resources, and improvement of man's environment.

In our republic, there are still numerous cases of difficult ecological circumstances--the soils are being eroded, timber is being cut improperly, and the waters are being polluted.

It is essential to strengthen the scientific bases of the campaign for environmental protection, to enlist scientists in this cause more broadly. In particular, a most vital national economy problem is that of reinforcing the shores of the Black Sea. It is essential to create an "environmental protection industry." Much work lies ahead with regard to organizing the ecological enlightenment of the masses. It is essential to comprehensively strengthen the service responsible for the supervision and inspection of compliance with the constitutional duty of safeguarding the environment.

The constitution proclaims that the owner of the basic means of production of industry and agricultural enterprises, means of transport and communications, banks, trade and social-amenity enterprises, and the main city housing fund is the state.

Those to whom the state, party, and people have entrusted the management and administration of industrial and agricultural enterprises must constantly keep in mind the high trust placed in them, their personal responsibility for their assigned job. During the period of discussion of the new draft constitution in lagging organizations and labor collectives it is essential to see to it that this helps to do away with shortcomings and violations in the national economy as well that are not compatible with the spirit and letter of the constitution.

It was remarked at the plenum that great theoretical and practical significance attaches to the draft constitution's stipulation that democratic centralism systematically combines centralized leadership with local initiative and the creative commitment of the masses. A brilliant confirmation of this is the activity of party organizations in the republic, the working people of the Georgian SSR in recent years, the successes they have achieved through the unflagging attention and help of the CC CPSU.

The well known decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi city party committee and the party's and government's decree on the further development of the republic's national economy, and the CC CPSU decree on the work of the Georgian party organization, have had landmark significance in the life of the republic.

We have overcome the chronic lag in the national economy, and the Ninth Five-Year Plan was fulfilled with great intensiveness. We have made a good start in this republic toward realization of the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. For the fourth time in a row the Georgian SSR has emerged a winner in all-union socialist competition.

The principled requirements and directives of the CC CPSU and the USSR government have organically merged with the initiative of party members and all workers in the republic, with their creativity and responsibility and proper organization of work.

But this marks just the beginning of a major breakthrough. Our cadres and working people have been educated and will be educated in the spirit of high standards, humility, self-criticism, and self-control.

The new constitution provides an unlimited scope of activity to all those who, relying on the initiative of the masses, will strive even more boldly and extensively to expand the campaign for the sake of ratifying everything positive in our society and rooting out all negative phenomena.

The republic party organization has done a great deal in this regard, but much remains to be done; it is essential to deal more vigorously with bureaucratism, red tape, and incompetence, to insure absolutely impeccable work on the part of administrative apparatuses.

At the plenum, mention was made of the necessity of elevating the work of trade and social-amenity enterprises up to the standards of the draft constitution. With regard to this question, an extensive debate was held at the Fifth Plenum of the CC CP Georgia. But the situation in this regard is not yet consistent with the spirit of the times. The task is to see to it that discussion of the draft constitution in trade and social-amenity enterprises takes place in the spirit of mobilizing all forces in order to root out shortcomings and oversights that are incompatible with the stipulations of the draft constitution, with the spirit of Soviet legislation.

The draft constitution proclaims: "The state promotes the development of kolkhoz-cooperative ownership to make it more similar to state ownership." At the 25th Georgian CP Congress there was extensive discussion of this matter. During the period of discussion of the USSR draft constitution and after the new constitution goes into effect it will be necessary to work with even greater energy along these lines in order to elevate kolkhoz-cooperative ownership to the level of state ownership.

At the plenum mention was made of the radical transformations that have taken place on Georgian kolkhozes since the adoption of the 1936 Constitution. Thus, on kolkhoz imeni Stalin (village Zemo-Kedi, Tsiteltskaroytskiy Rayon) in 1936 the indivisible fund amounted to 900,000 rubles on the old price scale and the monetary income was 300,000 rubles. The kolkhoz had five tractors and two trucks. Today, the indivisible fund of the kolkhoz amounts to 8 million rubles and the monetary income runs to 4.5 million; there are 80 tractors and 37 combines operating on the fields and plantations, and the kolkhoz has 100 trucks. To this we should add that during this time the village has built one secondary and one eight-year school, three kindergarten-nurseries, a village Soviet building, nine stores, an apothecary, two bath houses, and a 50-bed hospital; a telephone exchange has been installed, the roads have been paved, and so on. In this way, the village is acquiring the look of a village of the socialist era; in terms of education level and way of life the inhabitants differ but little from urban inhabitants. There are many such examples in the republic. They testify to the development of kolkhoz-cooperative ownership.

A brilliant example of the astounding changes that have taken place in the life of kolkhoz villages is seen in Akhalkalakskiy Rayon. The hovels that were so typical of prerevolutionary times there no longer exist. The rural population lives in well-appointed homes, and electricity, gas, and television are firmly entrenched. In former Akhalkalakskiy Uezd, which incorporated the territories of present-day Akhalkalakskiy and Bogdanovskiy rayons, there was one urban and three rural primary schools. Now, Akhalkalakskiy Rayon alone has 67 public schools, including 33 secondary schools. There are

agricultural tekhnikums, a rural trade-technical school, and a music school. In pre-revolutionary Akhalkalaki there was not a single medical treatment institution. At present, there are 638 persons employed in providing medical services to the public, including 66 with a higher education.

The republic's Bolnisskiy Rayon has also changed beyond recognition; living and working there for the good of our homeland are 20 nationalities--Georgians and Azerbaydzhans, Armenians and Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians, and others. Nicely-developed villages have grown up there, also the city and workers' settlement of Kazreti. The rayon's population has doubled; illiteracy has been eliminated, and thousands of people have earned a higher education. New industrial enterprises have sprung up there, including the Madneuli mining-concentration combine. Workers of the rayon have launched preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October and the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft constitution with shock-work labor. Adopted obligations are being successfully fulfilled by the potato farmers, who have resolved to ship 20,000 tons of early potatoes to Moscow and Leningrad in June and July.

The constitution proclaims the right of citizens to have plots of land provided by the state and the kolkhozes in the established legal procedure for purposes of private farming, including the maintenance of livestock and poultry, fruit trees and gardens, and also for individual housing construction.

The CP Georgia has spoken out publicly, frankly, and in principled fashion with regard to violations in this sphere that took place in the recent past; it has implemented a number of steps aimed at liquidating such occurrences.

By now, by and large, order has been restored. But these efforts must be vigorously continued in the future as well.

The draft constitution states that in accordance with the principle "From Each According to His Ability, To Each According to His Labor," the state exercises control over the measure of labor and consumption. We, the Soviet people, are the state. For this reason, it is we who must exercise control over the measure of labor and consumption. This is both our right and our duty.

The new draft constitution assigns a prominent place to problems of constantly raising wages and the real income of the working people on the basis of a steady rise in labor productivity.

The era of mature socialism is an era of unprecedented upsurge in the material well being of the life of the people. In 1975 the real income of workers in industry and construction rose by three times compared with 1936, and that of kolkhoz members rose by five times.

Social labor productivity in Georgia in 1976, compared with 1965, had risen by 82 percent. Even more indicative are the rates of productivity increase in industry, which came to 331 percent compared with 1940. Also rising is

the significance, the impact of each percentage point of increased labor productivity. Whereas in 1970 one percent of productivity growth yielded an increase in industrial output volume of 46 million rubles, in 1976 the figure was 65 million rubles.

The socialist obligations of the republic's working people for 1977 call for an increase in labor productivity in the amount of six percent.

The new draft constitution states that socially useful labor and its results determine the status of a man in society. At the plenum the example was cited of the Gori cotton combine, where everything necessary is being done to insure that labor becomes a vital necessity of every worker. Many remarkable initiatives have been launched there. Hundreds of spinners are working in an expanded zone of service; on their labor calendars it is already 1979. And despite the targets that are rising year by year, the collective has been overfulfilling them for four years now, improving the quality and expanding the assortment of the product.

The highest possible labor productivity constitutes the main source for raising the national income, about three-quarters of which go for consumption, and including outlays on housing and social-cultural construction, about four-fifths of the national income are channeled directly into the people's well being.

In 1976 the population's real income rose by more than five times compared with 1936. In Georgia, the real per capita income over the last 11 years has risen by 67 percent.

The bulk of the working people's income consists of ever-increasing wages. The average monthly wages paid to workers and employees in the national economy of Georgia in 1976, compared with 1940, had risen by 3.8 times, amounting to 127 rubles.

In addition to individual wages, working people are getting substantial amounts from social consumption funds; taking them into account, wages paid to workers and employees in this republic average 177.1 rubles per month.

However, the average monthly wage indicators for workers and employees in the republic's national economy are substantially below the all-union average. The main reason for this is the relatively low level of labor productivity in the republic's national economy. For example, labor productivity in 1976, compared with 1940, rose by 6.8 times throughout USSR industry, while the figure was 4.3 times in the Georgian SSR.

At the same time the republic's national economy possesses substantial reserves for boosting the level and accelerating the growth rates of labor productivity. Major among these are: substantially improving the utilization of fixed productive capital and reducing losses of work time on the basis of strengthening state and labor discipline. Decisive measures are being taken in this regard in the republic.

Much still remains to be resolved in problems of scientific organization of labor in the national economy, of improving the social-psychological climate in enterprises and organizations.

All of these constitute reserves for raising the population's real income.

The CC CP Georgia requires that oblast, rayon, and city party committees, soviet bodies, economists and management workers--especially planners--make fuller and more creative use of the enormous scientific-practical experience that our country has accumulated in the field of plan-governed administration of the national economy and the economy as a whole. Our republic has also accumulated substantial experience in planning and planned management of the economy.

However, in connection with the conversion to primarily intensive forms of development in economic construction, the planning system now faces new and more multi-faceted tasks: improving the planning, elevating the economic substantiation of planned indicators, strengthening plan balance; fostering the integrated development of the economy; seeking out and incorporating into the national economy turnover new material and financial resources, improving the functional effectiveness of the economy as a whole and each sector of the national economy; overcoming primitivism in planning operations, extensively adopting the methods and techniques of planning calculations, information processing, and coordination of planned indicators in the practice of the economic planning organs; it is essential to go from words to deeds in the field of utilizing mathematical methods and modern computer technology. Gosplan and the planning commissions of cities and rayons must get directly involved in problems of social planning and forecasting.

It is essential to elevate the role played by local planning bodies, to elevate the responsibility of rayon, city, and oblast committees, of soviets, and of economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations for the status of the planned management of the economy.

A prominent place in the activities of Gosplan and the appropriate services of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises, of city and rayon planning commissions, and of rayon, city, and oblast party committees must be accorded to efforts to seek out resources and reserves for boosting the volume of production and improving product quality, on making full use of these reserves.

The draft Constitution emphasizes that worker collectives and social organizations take part in the administration of enterprises and associations, in resolving labor and living problems, and in the utilization of funds earmarked for production development as well as for social-cultural needs and material incentive. This is the first time a Constitution has proclaimed the role and significance of labor collectives. The plenum emphasized the necessity of formulating a specific program for enhancing the role of the republic's labor collectives in the building of communism.

It is the task of the CP Georgia and all party committees and organizations to make maximum efforts to strengthen the foundations of the economic structure as proclaimed by the USSR draft constitution.

The draft constitution focuses special attention on problems of social development and culture. This is the first time such a chapter has been incorporated in a draft Constitution.

The draft constitution calls for strengthening the functions of the state in administering the processes of the shaping of the social homogeneity of the society.

The formation of a new, historic community of people--the Soviet people--creates conditions for even more intensively bringing all classes and social groups closer together in order to achieve, in the long run, full social homogeneity of the society.

The dynamics of changes in the class makeup of the population in 1977 compared with the period of adoption of the 1936 Constitution indicates a great deal. During the years of Soviet rule, the country's working class has increased by six times, especially since 1936, and the number of workers having a complete secondary education has risen by more than 30 times compared with 1936.

In 1936 workers and employees constituted 50.2 percent of the whole population; in 1977--83.6 percent.

The strengthened working class is making it possible for us to implement the further democratization of society.

Reduction in the number of the kolkhoz peasantry is a logical pattern of developed socialism. The number of intelligentsia, on the other hand, is rising.

Whereas in 1937 the intelligentsia--workers in mental occupations--amounted to less than 3 million persons in the Soviet Union, in 1977 their number had skyrocketed to 30 million.

The era of mature, developed socialism is an era of bringing closer together the cultural level and the educational level of different social groups. Whereas in 1937 only 82 out of every 1,000 workers in the country had a higher or secondary education, and only 18 out of every 1,000 kolkhoz members, in 1975 almost 93 percent of the workers and 68 percent of the kolkhoz members comprised people with a higher education or a complete or incomplete secondary education. This represents the fruits of the cultural and scientific-technical revolutions that have been accomplished in our country and derive from the advantages of socialism.

This elevation of the educational level of the working people is a factor which promotes the further democratization of society.

A society in which the overwhelming majority consists of workers, of highly educated working people inculcated with the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, is fully ready for the new and higher stage of development of democracy and people's rule.

Discussion of these stipulations in the USSR draft constitution must be closely linked with the practice of the building of communism which is being implemented in the republic and in the country. It is essential that the discussion be concrete, instructive, business like, and effective.

Proceeding on this basis, the Central Committee Plenum assigned to party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations the following tasks in the field of social development and culture stemming from the draft constitution: that of implementing effective measures to strengthen the social homogeneity of society; that of fostering the elimination of differences between cities and villages, primarily by expanding--in the village and the city--the network of public educational institutions, cultural establishments, health care facilities, and consumer service and utility management facilities, transforming villages and towns into well-designed settlements, and so on; fostering the elimination of differences between physical and mental labor, especially by transforming agricultural labor into a variety of industrial labor, and so on; improving working conditions for the working people, eliminating heavy manual labor on the basis of mechanization and automation of production; comprehensively raising the wages and real income of the working people on the basis of increased labor productivity and effective utilization and fair distribution of social consumption funds; developing public education and science, propagating spiritual values, and enhancing the cultural level of our citizens; improving the practice of the drawing up and implementation of integrated plans for the social-economic development of labor collectives, villages, cities, rayons, and larger regions.

These are the basic tasks in the field of the discussion and implementation of the constitutional stipulations in the sphere of social development and culture.

The draft constitution stipulates the basic principles of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy.

In all our propaganda and ideological work we must focus special attention on these constitutional stipulations.

The draft constitution states that the defense of the socialist Fatherland is a task of all the people, a most vital function of the state.

For the first time, the new draft constitution incorporates a chapter "Defense of the Socialist Fatherland."

The propagandizing of the stipulations of the Fundamental Law in this regard, and widespread discussion of them, must proceed in close connection with our traditions, our experience, under conditions of strengthening the friendship and fraternity of our labor collectives, party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, and economic bodies with the valiant troop units of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, in close connection with all our work with conscripts and preconscripts, with those who will return to their own labor collectives after serving in the army or the navy. It is essential to prepare young people for service in the Soviet Armed Forces; this is our sacred duty.

Great Lenin, the leader of the revolution, bequeathed to the party and the people the task of tirelessly strengthening the Red Army. He repeatedly emphasized that with a strong army the Soviet state is invincible.

In the light of Lenin's directives, the new draft constitution contains a stipulation to the effect that the state insures the security and defense capability of the country and provides the USSR Armed Forces with everything necessary.

The party's and the people's fatherly concern for further strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the army and navy is clearly sensed by the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus military district, who are outfitted with the latest weapons and military equipment. They enjoy the nation's good regard and see their duty to the people to be that of reliably defending the socialist Fatherland, of being constantly in military readiness to guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Under the present conditions of history, the genuinely popular character of the Soviet Armed Forces is even more clearly manifest, the community of their interests with the interests of the people. Thus, the servicemen of the KZakVO and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are taking active part in resolving the most important national economy tasks; they are helping to ship the harvests, and so on.

Military service helps to successfully resolve one of the most crucial tasks of the party--the shaping of conscientious builders and defenders of the new society.

The constitution lays out the most important problems of interrelationships between the state and the individual, problems of the equal rights of citizens, their basic rights, freedoms, and obligations.

The draft constitution proclaims that the citizens of the USSR are equal before the law regardless of their origin, social and property status, education, nationality or racial affiliation, language, attitude toward religion, the type and nature of their occupation, place of residence, or other circumstances.

When interpreting the basic stipulations of the draft, special attention must be focused on those which confirm the equality of all Soviet citizens regardless of their national or racial affiliation. The draft constitution emphasizes that the exercise of these rights is secured by the policy of all-round development and rapprochement of all nationalities and peoples of the Soviet Union, by educating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, by the possibility of using one's own native tongue and the languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The main speaker and other speakers stated that we must closely coordinate all our work in regard to the discussion of the draft constitution with the work of party organizations involving patriotic and internationalist education of the masses, with the history, practice, and theory of the solution of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union on the example of our republic.

Not long ago an All Union Scientific-Practical Conference was held to deal with problems of the development and rapprochement of the nationalities and peoples of the Soviet Union and the internationalist education of the masses; the CC CP Georgia in its main report laid out the main stipulations and provisions which guide the party organization of the republic in this regard.

We must consider as a task of utmost urgency that of strengthening the campaign against any kind of manifestation of nationalism, chauvinism, especially against local chauvinism. Nationalism is the soil which can become the foundation of bourgeois ideology. For this reason, it is essential to even more vigorously interpret to the masses that nationalism is not merely a phenomenon which contradicts internationalism but also a factor which under conditions of developed socialism leads to betrayal of national interests, the ideals of our own people, because it pushes people toward exclusiveness, narrow mindedness, arrogance, provincialism, national egotism, and so on. All of this leads into a swamp, and a swamp is nothing more than a road to decay.

The draft constitution and the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May plenum of the CC CPSU leave no place either for nationalism or for chauvinism.

The draft constitution eloquently asserts the friendship and fraternity of nations, the political, economic, and social fundamentals of this friendship and fraternity.

At the CC CP Georgia plenum, mention was made of the necessity of profound arguments and scientific propaganda efforts in various localities and local party organizations and labor collectives aimed at giving proper due to a first among equals--the Russian people--for their magnificent services to our homeland, to world civilization, for their heroic achievements on behalf of the bright future of all the peoples of the Land of the Soviets.

The speakers noted that the draft constitution logically and with genuine Leninist wisdom resolves the most important issues of the nationality-state structure, which most fully reflect the common interests of the numerous peoples of our great homeland, who on the basis of the implementation of Leninist nationality policies have achieved unprecedented success in economic and cultural development. In particular, the example of the Abkhaz ASSR was cited. As a result of the industrial development of this autonomous republic, the entire course of which was determined by the interests of the socialist social division of labor and the tasks of the creation of industrial centers there and bringing them as close as possible to the sources of raw material, Abkhazia has created electrical power generating, hard coal, light, food, and woodworking sectors of industry; chemical and instrument making are being developed.

Radical changes have taken place in the shape of agriculture. The kolkhoz structure has made it possible to mechanize field operations, to boost crop yields, to provide a prosperous cultural life in the villages. The gigantic leap in the development of Abkhazia's socialist national economy is directly linked to the unprecedented upsurge of its sciences and culture, to the implementation of the party's ambitious social program. The autonomous republic, most of whose population was illiterate before the revolution, now constitutes a major scientific center; its literature and art have accomplished glorious things. A most important gain of the cultural revolution has been the creation of cadres of national intelligentsia, the enhancement of the educational level of the population.

Adzharia has also become an advanced autonomous republic during the years of Soviet rule; formerly, it was a lagging backwater of Czarist Russia.

Today, in terms of the number of people having a higher or secondary education for every 1,000 inhabitants, Adzharia holds one of the leading places among the autonomous republics. In the 40 years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution now in effect, Adzharia's industrial output has risen by almost five times; new industrial sectors have been created-- electrical equipment, chemical, and food industry. Batumi has become the center of Georgia's maritime shipping, with a huge army of maritime fleet workers who worthily represent the Land of the Soviets on all continents of the world.

Major strides have been made in kolkhoz life. Instead of the 230 small scale kolkhozes existing in 1936, there are now 71 enlarged kolkhozes. There has been an almost 10-fold increase in the production of tea leaves, a 5.5-fold increase in tobacco, and a 4-fold increase in citrus fruits. Adzharia is covered by a network of cultural and educational institutions, schools, and scientific establishments.

Working side by side there are representatives of more than 40 nationalities and peoples who are building a new life together. But probably the most impressive victory of the Soviet system is the emergence of Adzhar women, who were enslaved in the past, into the broader social arena. It is

sufficient to note that in the current election campaign, among candidates to be deputies to local soviets, 47.3 percent are women, whereas in 1936 women constituted only 9 percent of the deputies.

Adzharia's share in the Georgian SSR's economy has risen significantly. It now produces almost 6 percent of Georgia's industrial output, 14 to 15 percent of its high-grade tea leaf, and 65 percent of the citrus fruit.

Astounding changes have taken place in Yugo-Osetia during the years of Soviet rule. The autonomous oblast has acquired such major and important industrial facilities as Elektrovibromashina [Electric Vibration Machine Plant], Emal'provod [Enamel Pipe Plant], the Kvaisinskiy Lead-Zinc Ore Administration, and others. Compared with 1922, when Yugo-Osetia was given its autonomy, the volume of industrial output produced there rose by 100 times by 1976. Changes of no less significance have taken place in agriculture. Small scale single-person farms have been replaced by sovkhozes and kolkhozes which are outfitted with powerful modern Soviet-made equipment which makes it possible to constantly increase the production of plant husbandry and livestock products.

Major successes have been achieved in cultural development. Whereas prior to the revolution Yugo-Osetia had only a few church-parochial schools, now more than one-quarter of the whole population is receiving schooling in the public schools and secondary specialized schools alone.

The draft constitution has very eloquent things to say about languages, including the national languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union; it not only proclaims the equality of the national languages but also the actual and real possibilities of studying, teaching, conducting business, creating scientific works, and producing literary and artistic works in one's native language.

The development of the national languages is guaranteed by the Fundamental Law.

Only socialism has made it genuinely possible for the Georgian language, Georgian schools, Georgian literature and art, Georgian theater and motion pictures, national book printing, newspapers, and magazines, radio, and television--all spheres where the native language is used--to flourish. The same can be said about the Abkhazian language and culture, the Osetian language and culture.

The development of the national languages is in the safe hands of the party and the people.

For reasons that are obvious, the draft constitution does not have the possibility of reflecting the great role which the Russian language plays in our state. But is our unwritten law to give proper due to the great language of October, the language of Lenin, the language of the revolution; this was emphasized at the plenum.

The speakers noted that prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, as is well known, numerous peoples that were small in number and backward in cultural development lived in the Caucasus. In our country it has become possible for these peoples to keep step with the larger peoples having rich cultural traditions, and they have not only retained their own language but also developed it further and acquired a writing system.

If it were not for this kind of genuine stately approach by the Land of the Soviets, many small peoples would already very likely have ceased to exist today. There are many examples of this in history. Thus, literally before our very eyes a language "died out" which was spoken by about 40,000 persons 100 years ago. This is the fate which fell to the language of our close neighbors--the Ubykhs. Formerly living on the coast of the Black Sea, in the vicinity of present-day Sochi and Adler, as a result of the perversity of historical fate they became uprooted from their homeland. Scattered among other neighboring peoples, they lost their language, because it was not backed up by social functions. Today, scientists are collecting samples of this language bit by bit.

There is no doubt that if the Ubykhs had been present during the Great October Revolution, the language would still be alive today; it would have taken its place among the languages of other peoples and, far from being forgotten, would have been given a writing system, further development, and would have been capable of fully portraying the spiritual treasure of its people.

The Soviet state has also infused new, vital strength in languages which had a thousand-year literary tradition and ancient literary monuments. A brilliant example of this is, for example, the Georgian language, which has never before had such broad and brilliant development as today, has never before been so eloquent and rich. Today the Georgian language is an object of state concern. A special republic commission has been created under the republic's Council of Ministers to formulate the norms of the Georgian literary language, a commission made up of eminent figures of Georgian science and culture, literary men, and linguists. And this commission is headed by the Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Today the Georgian language is the best means of expression of the multifaceted, happy life of the Georgian people, warmed by the bright sun of October, and this language can express the most lofty flights of scientific thinking in all spheres of science, which has become extensively developed in the republic.

Our constitution focuses special attention on the problems of women, their constitutional status, the problem of exercising their rights, of being actively involved in social-political and cultural activity.

Interpretation of these problems must be coordinated with what has been done in the republic in this sphere, with the experience of work among women. It is essential to effectively demonstrate the role of women in the building of a communist society.

The draft Constitution proclaims the right of Soviet citizens to work, and it stipulates the guarantees of this right.

In connection with this, it is necessary to improve the labor education of the masses--especially young people.

The right to work and the obligation of every citizen to have a job are inseparable. In the course of discussing the draft constitution it is necessary to show how the right to work is exercised in our republic.

It is essential to strengthen the campaign against parasitism, against violations of labor, production, contractual, and all socialist discipline; it is essential to require and see to it that every able-bodied person is engaged in socially useful labor.

During the discussion of the draft constitution it is essential to speak of what is being done to improve working conditions for the working people, to tell about the reduction and, in the long run, full elimination of heavy manual labor on the basis of mechanization and automation of production.

The plenum stipulated that city, rayon, and oblast committees, executives, trade unions, and the Komsomol must take an integrated approach to the problem of improving working conditions.

The draft constitution specifies the right of Soviet citizens to rest. This right, as is mentioned in the draft, is guaranteed by a 41-hour week for workers and employees, a reduced working day for a number of trades and operations, shorter working times during the night, the provision of annual paid vacations and weekly days off, the development of cultural-educational and health-care facilities, organized sports, physical culture, and tourism, the creation of favorable opportunities for leisure at the place of residence, and other conditions for the rational utilization of leisure time. The 5-day work week has made it possible for every worker to rest 104 days in the year. If we consider, moreover, celebration days and paid vacations, then the rest time exceeds 100 days per year. All necessary conditions must be created to insure that the creativity of working people during leisure time enriches society with new values.

Our republic is a republic of tourism, health resorts, and sanatoria. The right to rest is guaranteed by a broad network of resort homes, boarding houses, sanatoria, tourist bases, excursion offices, Pioneer camps, and so on.

Rayon, city, and oblast committees, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must do everything to insure that leisure facilities in each city and village, in each labor collective, school, and institute

be planned in such a fashion as to be at the focus of attention of the administration, like labor and labor processes. It must always be kept in mind that wise, rational, cultural leisure is a guarantee of highly productive labor.

Especially great possibilities in the matter of organized leisure for working people are available to our trade unions and the Komsomol.

Between 3-3.5 million persons come into the republic every year for leisure. This creates very large problems--in particular, in supplying resort facilities with foodstuffs, vegetables, and fruits. Although this has been improved greatly in recent times, nevertheless there are still gaps in the provision of foodstuffs to health resorts and individual sanatoria.

All these and similar shortcomings and oversights are incompatible with the spirit of the draft Constitution. The situation must be set right in all sanatoria and health resorts. Our work along these lines must strengthen the guarantees and rights of Soviet citizens to leisure.

The republic has mapped out a broad program of development for health resorts and tourism. This program is structured on a scientific basis, taking account not only of the growth of the contingent of vacationers but also the possibilities of capital investments, increased farm product output, labor resources, and so on.

In this matter, ill-considered and unsubstantiated decisions are intolerable.

In Abkhazia alone, which is rightly known as the Soviet Union's sanatorium, there are more than 60 sanatoria, recreation homes, boarding houses, and tourist bases. The resort areas of Gagra, Pitsunda, Gudaut, and Novyy Afon have become internationally famous. However, as was mentioned at the plenum, it is already necessary to find an integrated solution to problems of layout and planning of health resorts, in particular Novyy Afon, enlisting specialists in landscape architecture and decorative gardening. It is essential to plan for the modernization and construction of new medical facilities in resort areas, because some of the present ones have become obsolete and do not meet current standards. It is essential to elevate all the work of treatment facilities in resort areas to a level consistent with the great rights stipulated in the constitution for the recreation and health care of workers.

The draft constitution states that USSR citizens have the right to health care.

In the last 40 years, since the adoption of the 1936 Constitution, possibilities for providing paid qualified medical help to Georgia's population have grown immeasurably.

From 1936 to the present the number of doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants in the republic has increased by more than three times. For the construction of the republic's health care facilities during the Ninth Five-Year Plan capital investments in the amount of 68 million rubles were spent.

Despite this, the republic still lags behind the all union indicator with respect to the availability of hospital beds. This gap can be made up by increasing capital investments and through the unconditional fulfillment of construction plans by contracting organizations who, unfortunately, frequently fail to meet health care facility construction deadlines.

Nevertheless, appropriations for the republic's public health care needs are increasing every year.

The draft constitution states that USSR citizens have the right to material security in old age, in the case of sickness, and also in the case of full or partial labor disability or loss of the family breadwinner.

The whole system of social security in our republic, like the country as a whole, indicates that these rights of citizens are realistically guaranteed. It is sufficient to note that during the Ninth Five-Year Plan 1,467,000 rubles were appropriated in the republic to meet social security needs, and during the Tenth Five-Year Plan appropriations for these purposes will rise even further.

In the republic, as of 1 January 1977 more than 515,000 persons were receiving pensions from the state budget, more than 283,000 were receiving pensions from kolkhozes; state subsidies are being given to about 490,000 large-family or single mothers and about 42,000 low-income families, and so on.

The draft constitution stipulates the rights of USSR citizens to housing, with appropriate guarantees.

This means that every success we achieve in the field of housing construction constitutes a strengthening of the constitutional guarantees of the rights of Soviet citizens. This is not merely an economic but also a political and constitutional problem.

Forty years ago, when the constitution now in effect was adopted, 85,000 square meters of housing were built every year in the republic, and capital outlays amounted to 11 million rubles. During the current year, schedules call for putting 970,000 square meters into operation and spending more than 155 million rubles in capital investments. Thus, with respect to these basic indicators a growth has been achieved of respectively 11 and 14 times. In the last four years, plans for putting housing into operation have been fulfilled.

The problem of full assimilation of capital investments for housing construction--both planned and supplementary--must become one of the main tasks of our further activity. In 1976-1977, possibilities were found for additionally allocating about 10 million rubles. It is essential to find further reserves to increase volumes of housing construction.

It will also be necessary to take all essential measures to improve the quality of housing construction, because the constitutional right to housing implies that high-quality housing be offered to citizens.

In the recent past, criminal squandering of available housing took place in the republic. Many ministries and departments and executive committees of city and rayon Soviets of Workers Deputies allowed the grossest violations to occur in housing distribution. Homes were being given to persons who were not on record or who were already provided with housing, thus violating the constitutionally defined guarantees of the rights of citizens to housing. By and large, this nonsense has been done away with.

Radical improvements to housing construction management constitute a guarantee of the actuality of citizens' rights to housing. To resolve this task is a matter of honor for Georgia's party organization.

The new USSR draft constitution states that USSR citizens have the right to education. The constitution proclaims guarantees securing this right. First of all, it is secured by the fact that all types of education are provided without cost; secondly, it is guaranteed by the provision of universal obligatory secondary education, and many other factors. As was mentioned at the plenum, it is appropriate to recall that it costs the state 180 rubles per year to maintain one student in the public schools; it costs 669 rubles per year per student in the secondary specialized schools; and it costs more than 1,000 rubles per year in the VUZ's. It costs more than 500 rubles per year to maintain one child in the nurseries; in the case of kindergartens, it costs 450 rubles, and 80 percent of these expenditures are paid for by the state.

Today there are 19 VUZ's in the Georgian SSR. Studying in them are about 85,000 students--representatives of many nationalities and peoples of our country.

Participants in the plenum focused considerable attention on young people's participation in the constructive work that is extensively widespread in our republic in the process of implementing the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Thus, during the last 5-year plan alone the contribution made by students toward fulfillment of national economy plans in the republic amounted to almost 18 million rubles. An excellent expression of international friendship among peoples was the participation by Georgian students in the construction of the memorial complex in honor of Yu. Gagarin, various national economy facilities in Russia's Non-Black Earth Zone, the Kazakh SSR, Murman-skaya Oblast, the Kama Motor Vehicle Plant, Tol'yatti, and Smolensk.

As an expression of the extensive participation by young students in matters of nationwide importance we may cite the problems, projects, and themes drawn up in student laboratories; they are being successfully adopted in the national economy.

Over the last five years, young students of the republic have been participating extensively in the discussion of urgent problems of social-political life, problems of the building of communism. Many representative young students have been elected deputies of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet and local Soviets of Workers Deputies.

At the same time, the right of our young people to an education, as stipulated in the draft constitution, implies young people's obligations to the state, the party, and the nation. This involves, above all, the duty to successfully acquire profound knowledge and skills in one's chosen specialty. And a worthy new generation is preparing within the collectives of those educational institutions where Komsomol members and party members have managed to firmly establish an atmosphere of high moral responsibility in which the standards imposed on the ideological and moral principles of the students are appropriately high.

In 1976 through 1980, plans in the republic call for converting to secondary vocational education.

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, plans call for training 121,000 qualified workers in the trade-technical schools of Georgia.

As of the beginning of the 1976-1977 school year, there were 4,214 public schools in the republic, accommodating 1,002,400 students.

Pre-school and nonschool child care facilities are growing at rapid rates in the republic.

At the recent Fourth Teachers Congress in the republic, the CC CP Georgia expressed an opinion on almost all problems now facing the republic's teachers and the schools. For this reason, discussion of the USSR draft constitution must be closely coordinated with materials of the Fourth Teachers Congress and the decrees of the CC CP Georgia dealing with problems of further development of public education.

The speakers noted that it is essential to decisively combat the formalism that still exists in the teaching and educational work of the secondary schools. It is essential to create learning conditions in the schools such that today's graduate will be ready tomorrow to honorably carry out his civic rights and duties as stipulated by the new Soviet Constitution.

This means that the labor education of students and their preparation for socially useful labor in the future must be accomplished not only by means of verbal persuasion but also by having the students go through a labor

semester, by setting up inter-school training-production combines and training shops in major plants and factories that are equipped in conformity with current agrotechnical requirements of training sections.

Sector ministries and departments as well as labor collectives and enterprises and local party and soviet organs must get directly involved in creating the necessary conditions for the labor activity of students.

Public education workers have much to do in order to provide a firm foundation for the training of the rising generation in order to perform such constitutional duties as the ability to handle socialist property carefully and to protect the environment and historical monuments and other cultural assets of the people. These efforts, the speakers noted, must begin in the school room.

The draft constitution states that USSR citizens have the right to the use of the achievements of culture, that consistent with the interests of the building of communism Soviet citizens are guaranteed the freedom of scientific, technical, and artistic creativity.

This right is secured by the broad development of scientific research, invention and rationalization activity, by the development of the arts, by the fact that the necessary material conditions and material base have been set up for this.

The USSR draft constitution stipulates that the state insures the systematic development of science and the training of scientific cadres; it organizes the adoption of the results of scientific research in the national economy and other spheres of life.

These problems have been discussed in detail in the plenums of the CC CP Georgia, in meetings of the republic's active party membership, at the 25th Georgian Party Congress, in speeches given by CC members and workers before scientific collectives in the republic and in meetings with scholars of the Academy of Sciences system, and so on; this makes it possible to more closely coordinate discussion of the USSR draft constitution with the practical activity which is now underway by our party, economic, Komsomol, and trade union organizations, and scientific institutions.

One of the articles of the draft constitution states: "In accordance with the needs of society, the state insures the systematic development of science and the training of scientific cadres; it organizes the adoption of the results of scientific research in the national economy and other spheres of life." These words confirm that the scientific potential has become one of the indicators of the state's might. The work of scientists is evaluated in high terms. Just as high and responsible are the demands imposed on them, chief among which is that of insuring a thorough interconnection between science and practice, specific and effective application of theoretical research, the adoption of scientific developments in production.

In connection with this, it was emphasized at the plenum that responsibility for supervising the implementation of these indispensable conditions of scientific-technical progress must be taken on by the party organizations of scientific institutions, planning institutes, and design bureaus.

The draft constitution states that USSR citizens have the right to take part in the administration of state and social affairs, that every citizen has the right to submit proposals to state bodies and social organizations with regard to problems of improving their activities and to criticize shortcomings in their work.

During the period of discussion of the USSR draft constitution, the flow of letters and messages from workers will increase even more. To improve work with them constitutes a measure of constitutional significance, one which strengthens the guarantees of the rights of Soviet citizens.

The USSR draft constitution stipulates that USSR citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, the press, assembly, rallies, street processions, and demonstrations.

It is essential to bend every effort to see to it that these freedoms serve the cause of socialism with maximum effectiveness, the cause of the building of communism.

With regard to the so-called dissidents, those who shout in unison along with our enemies about alleged violations of democracy and human rights in the Soviet Union, participants in the plenum stated, the question should be formulated this way: it is not the right of these "dissidents" that are being violated here--rather, it is they who are violating and flouting our laws, because they are renegades of society, adventurers, and careerists, they are few in number, and they are coming out against all society.

In a socialist society, personal freedom has nothing in common with individual license, with the individual's opposition to society. Socialist democracy is the greatest triumph of the working class, of all the working people of our country, the result of the social creativity of the Soviet people, accomplished under the guidance of Lenin's party. It serves as a powerful tool in the building of a communist society, calling into life all new creative forces of the popular masses, comprehensively developing their labor and political commitment.

The draft constitution expresses a genuine concern for the future. A special article of the constitution states that citizens are obliged to be concerned about the education of children, to prepare them for socially useful labor, to raise worthy members of socialist society.

The USSR draft constitution guarantees the inviolability of the individual, the inviolability of housing, the citizens' freedom of movement, the freedom to choose one's place of residence, the inviolability of the personal life of the citizens, the legal protection of secrets of correspondence, telephone conversations, and telegraph messages.

Respect for the individual, protection of the rights and freedoms of Soviet man--these constitute the duty of all state organs, social organizations, officials, and party committees.

The USSR Constitution is based on the fact that the rights and duties of citizens are inseparable; there are no rights without obligations and there are no obligations without rights. The constitution proclaims their full dialectical unity.

In our constitution, the right to work is inseparable from the duty to work; the right to schooling is inseparable from the duty to study; the right of criticism is inseparable from the duty to criticize shortcomings, concern for the individual is inseparable from the responsibility of the individual to society, the equality of the union republics is inseparable from their mutual responsibility, from their responsibility to our great union.

The Soviet citizen is obliged to be concerned about strengthening discipline and law and order; he is obliged to help in keeping the public order, to be intolerant toward anti-social acts, to protect the lawful interests and rights of other persons, to protect the environment, and to safeguard historical monuments.

The new draft constitution is infused with the ideas of socialist internationalism, with a concern for the constitutional rights of all nations and nationalities of the Land of the Soviets.

The new USSR draft constitution contains many new elements: it contains three new chapters--"Social Development and Culture," "Foreign Policy," "Defense of the Socialist Fatherland"; the constitutional foundations of Soviet democracy have been expanded and strengthened, the principles of the development of local initiative have been strengthened, and the powers of the soviets on all levels have been expanded--from local soviets up to the USSR Supreme Soviet; an enhanced role is assigned to trade unions and the Komsomol; they are given the right of legislative initiative, a right which elevates their role in resolving political, economic, and social-cultural issues. The draft constitution for the first time assigns a special, enhanced role to labor collectives and introduces changes into the election system. Substantial development and improvement characterizes the constitutional provisions concerning the rights and duties of Soviet citizens; their content has been made more profound, and guarantees have been strengthened.

The political rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens have been further developed, expanded, and deepened.

These rights are given for the further activization of citizens' participation in the building of communism.

All-union principles in the state-legal structure of the USSR have been strengthened, and the rights of the union republics have been expanded; they are given powers over participation in the resolution of issues within the jurisdiction of the USSR.

In the program, the party has proclaimed the most humanistic slogan of the era--"All for the Sake of Man, All for the Good of Man." The draft constitution also enunciates a slogan which expresses the highest humanism of our society: "The Free Development of Each is the Condition of the Free Development of All."

Our everyday work constitutes a guarantee of the stability of the great truths proclaimed by the draft constitution. Discussion of it must take the character of a solemn political act, combined with diligent practical efforts aimed at eliminating all factors which hinder the strengthening of the guarantees of the proclaims rights and freedoms.

Experience in the adoption and nationwide discussion of the draft of the constitution now in effect has demonstrated the great democratic power of our society. Discussion of the draft 1977 Constitution must signal a new, qualitative stage in the development of socialist democracy.

The people's participation in the discussion of the new draft constitution must be insured at the highest level.

With the adoption of the new constitution, our life, our reality will become even more beautiful, even more fine, even more attractive both for us and the whole world.

The 1977 USSR Constitution represents the political crown of the era of mature, developed socialism, a charter of free, peace-loving, democratic, socialist nations and peoples of the USSR.

Participants in the plenum expressed confidence that the working people of Soviet Georgia, who have greeted the draft of the new USSR Constitution with great enthusiasm, will do everything necessary to make the maximum contribution to the cause of the building of communism--the most just society on earth, in the name of which a new USSR Constitution is being adopted and the 60th anniversary of Great October is being celebrated with new successes in all spheres of life of Soviet society.

The working people of Georgia, like all the Soviet people, the participants in the plenum declared, trust their party without reserve, its Central Committee, the Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and they are profoundly confident that under their tested leadership our country will proceed with broad strides forward to the heights of communism. And the great milestone, the great banner, the great guidepost on this historic path will be the new constitution, a genuinely popular, genuinely Leninist Constitution of the USSR.

GAPUROV REPORT TO TURKMEN PARTY PLENUM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Jun 77 pp 1-2

[Article: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization"]

[Text] As has already been reported in the press, the regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was held on 10 June 1977. It discussed the draft of the new USSR Constitution and the tasks of the republic's party organization resulting from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum. M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, gave a report on this topic.

The workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, just as those of the entire country, noted the speaker, are working inspiredly on carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. There has been a general widescale development of socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which our native land, the countries of the socialist commonwealth and all of progressive mankind will celebrate triumphantly in five months.

The heroic labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia in the USSR has created, under the guidance of Lenin's party, a developed socialist society, the like of which mankind has never before known. It is a society of an economic system free of crises, constantly growing, of mature socialist relations and true freedom. It is a society of firm assurance in the future, of bright communist perspectives. Unlimited expanses of further, multifaceted progress have opened before it.

The new historic stage in the life of the society of developed socialism was opened by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held on 24 May this year. It discussed the draft of the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the question of the national anthem of the Soviet Union.

The draft of the new USSR Constitution and the actual report made at the plenum on this topic by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Constitution Committee, which were published in the press, are, as Comrade M.G. Gapurov emphasized, extremely important documents of true historical significance. They have aroused tremendous interest, a broad response and unanimous approval and support among all the workers in the republic.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, graphic in form and profoundly well-reasoned, substantiated with maximum clarity and lucidity the need to adopt the new USSR Constitution--in the four decades since the adoption of the constitution now in effect, fundamental sociopolitical changes have taken place in our country and in the world as a whole.

A developed, mature socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. There has been a transformation beyond recognition in the economic system of the country, where socialist ownership has complete domination. The social homogeneity of Soviet society is growing. The indestructible union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia has become even more solid. The differences between these social groups is gradually being erased. Utterly devoted to the ideas of the Communist Party and the true principles of Marxism-Leninism, the workers, kolkhoz workers and representatives of the intelligentsia are marching along the path of communist construction in unified, consolidated ranks.

Equality of peoples has become not only legal, but actual in our country. All the union republics, including those that were formerly lagging behind in economic and cultural respects, have now achieved a high level of development. The economic system of each republic has turned into an integral part of the unified national economic complex. The course of life itself brings all the nations and peoples of our country closer and closer together. A historic new community of people--the Soviet people--has been formed.

Therefore, with the building of developed socialism and with the transition of all the strata of the country's population to the ideological and political views of the working class--our state too, arisen as a dictatorship of the proletariat, has developed into a state of the whole people.

In his report at the May Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev evaluated the changes in the international position of the Soviet Union and described the present sociopolitical aspect of the world. The USSR has long finished with capitalist encirclement. Socialism has turned into a world system. A powerful socialist commonwealth has formed. The position of world capitalism has weakened substantially. Dozens of young states, coming out against imperialism, have risen in the place of former colonies. The international prestige and influence of our country have increased immeasurably. As the result, the disposition of forces in the world arena has become quite different. The possibility of averting a new world war has appeared.

All of these profound changes in principle in the life of our country since 1936 were the basic causes and prerequisites for the creation of the new USSR Constitution.

The draft of the fundamental law is the result of the great, prolonged work, the basis of which was constituted by the clear and specific directives of the party and the aims of the 25th CPSU Congress. It retained and developed the characteristic features of a socialist type of constitution, outlined by V.I. Lenin, as well as the premises of the former constitutions of the Soviet State.

In it, on the one hand, the entire constitutional experience of Soviet history is summarized, and on the other hand--this experience is enriched with new content, answering the requirements of today. The experience of the constitutional development of the fraternal socialist states was also taken into consideration in preparing the draft.

The main features of the content of the draft of the new constitution were revealed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who noted above all that it gave a developed description of the leading and directing role of the Communist Party and clearly reflected the actual place of our party in the Soviet society and the state.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, armed by its Marxist-Leninist teachings, determines the general perspective for the development of our society and directs the great creative work of the Soviet people in their struggle for the victory of communism. The CPSU is actually the guiding and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system. The people are connected to the party by strong, indissoluble ties, see in it their leader and teacher, wholly support and actively put into practice its domestic and foreign policies.

Considering the fact that a developed socialist society has been created in the USSR, our state has become a state of the whole people, and its highest goal is the building of communism, it is proposed that our soviets be called Soviets of People's Deputies.

The main characteristic of all the new statutes of the draft of the constitution is the expanding and deepening of socialist democracy, which, in being disseminated throughout our public life, expresses and defends the interests of all the social groups of our nations and peoples in the country and serves the cause of communism.

The essence of socialist democracy lies in drawing as broad as possible a mass of workers into active participation in the decisions of state and public affairs. This is also evidenced by the fact that not only the draft of the new constitution, but also the entire speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, delivered at the May Plenum, were published for nationwide discussion.

The draft of the new constitution develops further the democratic principles of the formation and work of the soviets and stipulates an intensification of their role in solving the most important problems in the life of the society. Particularly emphasized is the systematic nature of the soviets' supervision of the executive and administrative organs and the work of the organizations and officials.

Changes have also been introduced in the elective system. The period of authority for the Supreme Soviet is increased to five years, and of the local soviets--to two and a half years. Election of judges will be held in similar periods. While in the present constitution the right to be elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet was only held by persons who had reached the age of 23 years, and to the supreme soviets of the union republics--to those who had reached the age of 21 years, now it is proposed that this opportunity be granted to all Soviet citizens from the age of 18 years. This is a true manifestation of our society's concern for the young people and its faith in them.

The important role played in the life of the country by the trade unions, Komsomol, cooperative and other mass public organizations is broadly reflected in the draft. It assigns the right of legislative initiative. A statute is also included on the role of the workers' collectives. It is in accordance with the line of principle of our party with respect to the development of democratic principles in production administration.

The draft of the new constitution considerably enriches the regulations of the fundamental law on the rights of the citizens. A special section proclaims the general principle of equal rights for Soviet citizens. In addition, the regulations on specific sociopolitical rights, touching upon the very bases of the people's lives, are made more comprehensive, developed and expanded. While, for example, formerly it was a question of the right to work, now that is supplemented by the right to choose a vocation, type of occupations and work in accordance with one's calling, capacities for vocational training and education of the citizen and in consideration of the public needs.

Furthermore, while in the constitution of 1936 mention was made of the right to material security in case of illness and work disability, now the question is posed on a wider basis: the Soviet people are guaranteed the right to maintain their health. While the right to education was indicated in general form, now it is a question of compulsory general secondary education and of the widescale development of vocational-technical and higher education.

The draft also deals with a right for Soviet citizens that was not written into the present constitution. It is a question of the right to housing, which will be increasingly fully ensured as the program for housing construction is implemented, and also by the state's assistance to cooperative and individual housing construction. Our new constitution is one of the first in the world to proclaim this vitally important human right.

The political rights and freedoms of USSR citizens are formulated much more fully than before. In relation to this, Comrade M.G. Gapurov directed attention in his speech to the fact that fabrications have recently been widely disseminated in the West on the alleged violations of human rights in the USSR and other socialist countries. This is outrageous slander, noted the speaker. The socialist social and state system embodies the principles of true humanism. Our state of the whole people guarantees and ensures in reality for its citizens the maximum sociopolitical and political rights and freedoms, of which the worker in the capitalist countries can only day-dream, and which bourgeois propaganda carefully tries to present for public opinion in a distorted form, using underhanded devices for this.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in a recent television speech to be broadcast in France, spoke very convincingly of the true rights of the Soviet man: "... Every Soviet person is now assured of the fact that he will never be unemployed, that he will obtain the necessary education, that his gifts and talents will be used, that he will not be left to the mercy of fate in case of illness, that he will be provided for in old age and that he cannot be worried about the fate of his children. It may appear that this is not so much. But this is not all that we have achieved, nor especially, all that we are striving for."

The draft of the constitution emphasizes the fact that the rights and freedoms of the citizens cannot and should not be used against our social system or to the detriment of the interests of the state and the Soviet people, and that political freedoms are granted in accordance with the interests of the workers and for the purpose of reinforcing the socialist system.

Along with the broad rights, the new constitution clearly defines the commitments of the citizens: to work honorably and conscientiously, to protect and enhance socialist property and the friendship of other nations, to protect the interests of the Soviet state, to contribute to the consolidation of its power and prestige and to defend the motherland.

The draft contains a special section, "Social Development and Culture," in which it is said that the state is concerned with the developing of education, science and art, improving the work conditions of the citizens and raising the level of their incomes and increasing and fairly distributing the public consumption funds and doing away with the substantial differences between urban and rural and mental and physical work.

Also clearly expressed in the draft of the new constitution is the further consolidation of socialist law and order which, when put into practice, should ensure strict adherence to the principles of socialist democracy and the Leninist norms of party and state life.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov next explained in detail the section of the draft of the constitution and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which were devoted to the topics of the national-state system of the Soviet Union. The draft of

the constitution, as is known, retains the fully proven basic features of the USSR federative system. They ensure a truly democratic combination of the general interests of our multi-nation state and the comprehensive development of each of its republics being formed which are making an ever-increasing contribution to the creation of the material-technical basis of communism. A vivid example of this is Soviet Turkmenistan, which was in the past an underdeveloped outlying district of Tsarist Russia, in the economic and cultural respect.

Due to the consistent implementation by the CPSU of Lenin's national policy, the immeasurable assistance of all the fraternal peoples of the country and above all the great Russian nation, our republic has made the progress of centuries during the years of Soviet power. Today's Turkmenistan is an equal among equals, a highly developed industrial-agrarian republic.

The party line toward eliminating the actual inequality of peoples and policy of redistributing resources in favor of the formerly backward regions was in accordance with the fundamental interests of each republic and country as a whole. More rapid growth of the productive forces of the formerly backward republics made it possible for them to make an increasingly important contribution to the solution of the problems of socialist construction.

In the 40 years since the adoption of the 1936 Constitution, for example, the total volume of industrial production in the Turkmen SSR rose 15 times, petroleum extraction--48 times and electric power output--106 times. Today the republic gives the country almost a fifth of the total gas extraction. The capital investment volume has increased over 25 times. Major progress has been achieved in this period in agriculture, as well. The production of cotton for raw materials has increased by 550 percent. Some 4200 tractors are now working in the fields of the republic, which is 13 times more than in 1936.

Culture and science have had an unprecedented flourishing in our country. The number of scientific workers has increased 7 times, of students in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions--11 times, of specialists in the national economy--almost 12 times, and in just the last year our VUZ's have graduated 5,200 of them, and the tekhnikums--7,100.

The material welfare of the workers has increased immeasurably. In the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone the total income for the families of the workers and office workers increased by 31 percent, and for the families of kolkhoz workers--by 42 percent. About 1 million square meters of housing are put into operation in the republic every year.

In speaking of the changes that have taken place in the economic, socio-political and cultural life of the republic, Comrade M.G. Gapurov gave the following example. At the 6th Extraordinary All-Turkmen Congress of Soviets, which discussed the draft of the USSR Constitution of 1936, the major achievements of one of the kolkhozes that was best at that time--Krasnyy Oktyabr',

in Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon (today it belongs to Turkmen-Kalininskiy Rayon) were recounted.

In 1936 this farm had 575 hectares of planted areas, 1700 head of sheep, apiaries and 160 head of working cattle. The harvest of raw cotton was 396 tons, and the total income of the farm was 900,000 rubles. A school and kindergarten were opened at the kolkhoz, and nurseries among the brigades. All 385 able-bodied kolkhoz workers had completed the campaign against illiteracy. Their general ambition was--just as everywhere in the republic--to end their vague nomadic existence.

Today this kolkhoz has a planted area of 3875 hectares, 9200 head of sheep, 7300 chickens, 1200 head of cattle and a hog-fattening complex for 1000 animals. The kolkhoz machine-tractor park has 170 tractors, 37 trucks, 37 combines and 473 pieces of other agricultural equipment. The kolkhoz has 2 secondary schools and facilities for children, 10 kindergartens and nurseries. All the kolkhoz workers live in high-quality, spacious, well-appointed homes, and in each one is a television set, a radio and a refrigerator, and almost every household has a passenger car or a motorcycle. Last year this kolkhoz turned over to the state 4700 tons of raw cotton and the kolkhoz income was 4.6 million rubles. Some 7 rubles, 40 kopeks were produced per man-day.

With respect to production volume and economic indicators, this is now an average kolkhoz. Nevertheless, the striking nature of the changes that had taken place at the kolkhoz during these years and the modesty of its achievements in 1936 as compared with today served at that time as an example for other farms.

This is the graphic result of implementing Lenin's national policy and the untiring concern of the CPSU Central Committee for the development of all the republics and raising the standard of living for the workers, the result of the fraternal, mutual assistance of the peoples of our countries.

The fact that a special section on USSR foreign policy was included in the draft of the constitution was a reflection of the international situation of the USSR. This section is being introduced in the constitution for the first time.

Following Lenin's behests, the Soviet State is consistently carrying out Lenin's policy of peace and is coming forward in behalf of widescale international collaboration, consolidation of the positions of world socialism, avoiding aggressive wars, eliminating any forms of national and social oppression and true equality of all nations.

The USSR is a part of the worldwide system of socialism and is developing friendship and collaboration with the fraternal countries on the basis of socialist internationalism. This will be clearly stated for the first time in the constitution, just as the special section on the protection of the socialist motherland will be introduced for the first time.

The execution of the premises of the new constitution, emphasized Comrade M.G. Gapurov, will be of tremendous significance for the domestic life of the country. It should raise to a qualitatively new level all our state and economic work and all the work of the organs of authority and administration.

In full measure, and above all, there should be full use of the broad powers of the elected organs--the soviets--representing all strata of the population, all occupations and all nationalities. The councils of people's deputies will solve all the more complex and varied problems.

The new constitution makes it possible for millions and millions of Soviet people to be included even more actively in the administration of the economic system and in the supervision of the work of the state system, and to contribute to the further development of the creative initiative of the production collectives.

The adoption of the new constitution of the USSR will be not only a historical event for our country, but also an event of tremendous international significance. It will have a profound influence, far beyond the limits of our motherland and will clearly show the whole world how a socialist state develops, by even more strongly and deeply confirming socialist democracy.

Our constitution shows the varied forms and tremendous scale of the constantly growing actual participation of broad national masses in the administration of the affairs of the state and society, which is unknown by the bourgeois countries, where only the small class of capitalists is actually involved in administration. Undoubtedly, it will enrich the general depository of experience of world socialism.

The achievements, reflected in the fundamental law of the USSR, of victorious socialism will be an inspiring example for all peoples who have recently chosen the path of socialist development and will add to the assurance of the working masses of the capitalist countries in their struggle for their rights and for deliverance from the oppression of capitalist exploitation.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution will become an important milestone in the country's political history. It will be another historic contribution of our Leninist party and of all the Soviet people to the great cause of building communism, and at the same time--to the international cause of the struggle of workers all over the world for freedom, the progress of mankind and lasting peace on earth.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov then noted that the speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum and the draft of the new USSR Constitution are outstanding theoretical and political documents, the theories in principle and the conclusions of which are of a programmed nature and are the further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state under the conditions of mature socialism.

The speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the draft of the constitution have been the source of great inspiration and a new flood of creative energy of the working masses throughout our republic, just as in the country as a whole. The participants in the meetings that have been held express feelings of deep satisfaction and legitimate pride in their motherland and unanimously approve the draft of the new USSR Constitution and the wise domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet Government.

There has been tremendous interest and unusually broad international repercussion from these extremely important documents, which reflect the immense progress of the Soviet nation, as it proceeds toward the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and opens a new era in the development of our society.

An important place in the speech made by Comrade M.G. Gapurov was devoted to the problems involved in the practical implementation by the republic's party organization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, and of the conclusions and premises contained in the speech on it given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and with the organization of nationwide discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution.

The workers, kolkhoz workers and intelligentsia of the republic, it was pointed out in the speech, in following the good tradition of the Soviet people--to mark the significant events in the life of the country with labor progress--are striving with shock work to respond to the concern of the party for the Soviet man and to mark fittingly the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

The speaker reminded us of the great socialist commitments adopted by the workers of the republic for 1977 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole, and analyzed the course of their fulfillment, after concentrating attention on the further urgent tasks. On the threshold of the elections to the local soviets--the first elections since the 25th CPSU Congress--the workers of the republic successfully fulfilled the plan for five months for the sale of industrial products, and 15 million rubles worth of them above the plan were sold.

The workers in agriculture, in overcoming the difficulties caused by the lack of water, are taking all possible measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of all types of agricultural products.

At the same time, a number of enterprises have not fulfilled the plans for May and the five-months plans and have turned over several million rubles worth of goods under the plan. In some sectors of industry the production capacities are still being poorly utilized, the goods are produced with deviations from the standards and there are violations of labor discipline.

The shortcomings present in industrial work are to a certain extent connected with the level of administration, planning and organization of the work of the ministries and departments and the selection and training of the personnel. The drafts of the plans that have been drawn up do not always take into consideration the potentials and available reserves for production, and in a number of cases are oriented toward the low level of utilization of capacities, material and labor resources that has formed. The indicators of the growth of labor productivity have not yet become a decisive factor in the evaluation of the work of the enterprises.

There are still serious shortcomings in other sectors of the republic's national economy.

Of great importance in solving the existing problems are the organizational and mass political work of all the party organizations with respect to unconditional fulfillment of the daily, monthly, quarterly and yearly assignments with respect to the quantity and quality of the goods produced, every possible development of individual and collective socialist competition and implementing effective supervision of the course of fulfilling the commitments and counter plans adopted.

All the critical organizational work done locally should be directed toward rendering practical assistance in eliminating the shortcomings and toward general reinforcement of labor discipline, increased personal responsibility of each supervisor, worker, communist and Komsomol member for the part of the work entrusted to him.

Guided by the experience that has accumulated, there must be a guaranteed improvement in the administration of the economic system in the broadest sense of the term, and above all a guarantee of an improvement in the planning, and raising the level of the planning work in accordance with the new requirements. It is very important to arrange matters so that all the administrative and planning work contributes to the best solution of the problems of economic and cultural construction, is directed toward decisive national economic results and toward fuller and higher quality satisfaction of the demands of the workers.

The party organizations are called upon to ensure the leading role of the communists in production and to have them serve as a model in the struggle to achieve the highest efficiency in high-quality work.

In this case, attention should be focused on a further improvement in the practical work of the labor collectives, party, soviet and economic organizations, on pressing problems that arouse the people and on overcoming the existing shortcomings in the work.

Now, when the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution is being developed, the duty of the party organizations is to head this work, to attribute a clear political direction to it, by integrally coordinating the draft with the fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

While the draft is being discussed, there should be a comprehensive demonstration of the achievements of the Soviet nation and steady rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people, the humanistic nature of the socialist democracy should be thoroughly explained, the Soviet socialist way of life should be consistently propagandized and well-reasoned answers should be given to all the questions that arise and the existing shortcomings eliminated. It is important to take into careful consideration all the proposals and comments on the draft of the constitution and to react to them in an efficient manner.

The mass information and propaganda media should play a particular role in all this work. A respectful attitude to the voice of the workers and a skillful, clear explanation of the course of the discussion--that is what is required of our press, radio and television. They should give the "green light" to the letters, proposals, comments and responses of their readers, listeners and viewers. There must be consistent and firm upholding of our convictions and principles in polemics with class opponents.

The nationwide discussion of the draft of the constitution should become a powerful stimulus to further activation of all the republic's social life and increased creative initiative of the workers.

In conclusion, Comrade M.G. Gapurov expressed the firm assurance that the communists and all the workers of the republic would take the most active part possible in discussing the draft of the new USSR Constitution and would put all their efforts, experience and knowledge into the successful solving of the problems of the economic and cultural construction in 1977--the jubilee year and the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The participants in the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan assured the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally, that the communists and all the workers of Turkmenistan would ensure in full measure that they would put into effect the decisions of the May (1977) Plenum and the theories, conclusions and recommendations contained in the report on the draft of the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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RASULOV REPORT TO TADZHIK PARTY PLENUM

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Jun 77 p 2

[Abridged report by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary, Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, to the Sixth Plenum of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Results of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization"]

[Text] Comrade D. R. Rasulov said that a CPSU Central Committee Plenum had been held on 24 May. The following items were considered: the draft constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the state anthem of the Soviet Union, and organizational matters.

As a participant in the plenum Comrade D. R. Rasulov shared his impressions on its work and emphasized its exceptional efficiency and concreteness, scientific approach, and profound substantiation of the problems considered. It was held in an atmosphere of solidarity and complete unanimity.

The speaker went on to say that the outstanding and truly exciting report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" was of great interest. It provided a profound scientific substantiation of the need for a new constitution. Profound changes have taken place in our country and our entire society in the 40 years following the adoption of the present constitution. The Soviet Union built a developed mature socialist society. The country's economy has changed unrecognizably and the social aspect of the Soviet society has become different.

Equality among nations has been achieved not only juridically but factually. All Soviet republics have reached today a high level of development. The unbreakable alliance among the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia has strengthened even further. Major disparities among basic social groups are being gradually eliminated. All nations and nationalities in the country are drawing closer to each other. A new historical community--the Soviet people--has developed.

With the building of developed socialism and the conversion of all population strata to the ideological and political positions of the working class, the Soviet state which arose as the dictatorship of the proletariat grew into a state of the whole people.

On the basis of its accomplishments, under the leadership of the party whose role has increased even further under contemporary conditions, our people are resolving new problems. They include the building of the material and technical foundations for communism, the gradual reorganization of socialist into communist social relations, and the education of the people in a spirit of communist conscientiousness.

The international position of the Soviet state has changed greatly as well. The capitalist encirclement of our homeland has been ended. Socialism has become a world system. The positions of capitalism have weakened considerably. The international prestige and influence of the Soviet state have risen immeasurably.

As a result, the deployment of forces in the world arena has become entirely different. A real possibility appeared for preventing a new world war. Even though the threat of such a war has already considerably abated, Leonid Il'ich emphasized in his report to the plenum that a great deal of work and adamant struggle remain in this area.

All these profound changes, Comrade D. R. Rasulov said, have been reflected in the draft of the new constitution. It is our duty to bring them to the awareness of every working person.

The draft retains and develops the characteristic features of a socialist-type constitution, earmarked by V. I. Lenin himself, as well as many basic provisions of the current constitution.

The draft of the new constitution sums up the entire constitutional experience of Soviet history and enriches this experience with a new content consistent with the requirements of the present epoch. It is based on the renovation and advancement of Soviet legislation accomplished in recent years and uses the experience in the constitutional development of the fraternal socialist countries.

Reflecting the profound changes which have occurred in our country, the draft speaks of the creation of a developed socialist society in the USSR and of the building of communism as the supreme objective of the Soviet state. It notes the nature of our state as a state of the whole people. It provides an expanded characterization of the leading and guiding role of the CPSU. The essential stipulation that the socialist ownership of the means of production is the basis of the economic system of the USSR has been retained.

"...The main directions of the new aspects contained in the draft," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, "are the expansion and intensification of socialist democracy. Above all the democratic principles governing the structuring and activities of the soviets are developed further....The draft earmarks the main ways for strengthening the ties between the soviets and their deputies with the masses....The important role which the trade unions, the Komsomol, and the cooperative and other mass public organizations play in the country's life has been extensively reflected in the draft." The stipulations of the present constitution concerning the rights of Soviet citizens have been enriched considerably. The political rights and freedoms of the citizens of the USSR have been formulated far more fully than before.

The draft constitution emphasizes the citizen's duty to work honestly and conscientiously and to defend the homeland. The obligation to protect the interests of the Soviet state, to assist in the maintenance of public order, and to struggle against theft and waste of public property, protect nature and safeguard its resources, and be concerned with the preservation of cultural values also assumes the nature of a constitutional requirement. The draft also calls for concern for the education of the children so that they may grow as worthy members of the socialist society.

The speaker stated that in explaining these questions and emphasizing their tremendous significance we must make more extensive use of specific data from the republic's life.

The draft constitution includes a chapter entitled "Social Development and Culture" which stipulates that the state is concerned with the development of education, science, and the arts, and with improving the working and living conditions of the citizens. These are matters of tremendous importance which should also be clearly explained to the working people. In this respect we have achieved gains of which we could be and are justifiably proud.

The further strengthening of socialist law and order has been clearly expressed in the draft. The party's Central Committee and the Soviet state have done extensive work to improve Soviet laws and provide firm guarantees against all violations of citizens' rights and against bureaucratic distortions. Summing up these guarantees, the draft emphasizes that the observance of the constitution and the laws is the duty of all state organs and officials, public organizations, and citizens.

The draft retains the basic features of the federated structure of the USSR which have fully justified themselves. The solution of the problems of national state structure insures the truly democratic combination of the common interests of the multinational union with the interests of each of its constituent republics and the all-round blossoming and uninterrupted rapprochement among all nations and nationalities in our homeland.

We are particularly well aware of this through our own experience. Taking as an example the tremendous and uniquely rapid growth of the economy and culture and the true blossoming of our socialist republic, the propagandists could and should brilliantly prove the true triumph of the Leninist national policy followed by our party, and the powerful strength of the friendship, fraternity, and mutual aid among Soviet peoples.

Reflecting the new stage in the development of the national economy, the draft constitution stipulates that the USSR economy has become a single national economic complex encompassing all social production, distribution, and exchange units on the country's territory. An important principle of the socialist economy such as combining planned centralized management with economic autonomy and initiative by enterprises and associations has been codified as well.

For the first time the constitution introduces a separate chapter entitled "Foreign Policy." Also for the first time it includes a chapter entitled "Defense of the Socialist Fatherland."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the adoption of the new constitution will be of exceptional importance to the country's life. The implementation of its stipulations will raise to a qualitatively new level our entire governmental and economic activities and entire work of the power and administrative organs.

The constitution will be the base for further improvements in Soviet legislation. The new constitutions of union and autonomous republics and a number of other legislative acts will be drafted and passed on its basis. It will become the core of the code of laws of the Soviet state whose formulation was undertaken by decision of the 25th CPSU Congress.

At the same time, the new constitution must lead to considerable improvements of the activities of all organs insuring the strict observance of Soviet laws.

The constitution is a law for all. The soviets at all levels, the government, ministries, departments, and local power organs must constantly check their work against its stipulations. The party organizations must control more strictly the way party members who are managers of state and economic organs fulfill their constitutional obligations.

The implementation of the new constitution will enable millions and millions of Soviet people to become even more actively involved in economic management and in controlling the work of the state apparatus.

The importance of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, delegates to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized, will far exceed the boundaries of our homeland. It will show the entire world the way the socialist state is developing, and the essence of socialist democracy. It will

reveal the variety of ways for and the tremendous scope of the steadily growing factual participation of the broad popular masses in the administration of governmental and social affairs.

The new constitution will convincingly prove that the first state of victorious socialism has written forever on its banner the word "peace" as the supreme principle of its foreign policy consistent with the interests of the Soviet people and all other peoples on the planet. It will enrich the common treasury of the experience of world socialism. The achievements of victorious socialism, reflected in the basic law of the USSR, will be an inspiring example to the peoples of countries which recently took a course of socialist development. It will give more confidence to the toiling masses in the capitalist world in their struggle for their rights and for freedom from the oppression of capitalist exploitation.

Comrade D. R. Rasulov reported that the discussion of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and of the USSR draft constitution at the plenum was quite lively and with a high spirit.

The working people of Tadzhikistan, like all Soviet people, welcomed with warm approval and enthusiasm the decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the historical documents published in the press: the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the draft constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In their numerous responses at meetings and assemblies being held currently everywhere they warmly approve these decisions and documents and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and the fruitful and creative work of the party's Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, noting his particular role in the elaboration of the draft of the new USSR Constitution. They are rallying their ranks even more closely around the Leninist party--the organizer and inspirer of all our victories.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution will become a most important stage in the political history of the entire country and of each union republic, including Soviet Tadzhikistan. It will be yet another historical contribution made by the Leninist party and our entire people to the great cause of the building of communism and to the international cause of the struggle waged by the working people the world over for freedom, human progress, and lasting peace on earth.

We are pleasantly aware of all this. Pleasing us, the Soviet people, the draft of the new USSR Constitution also properly rebuffs all imaginary "defenders" of human rights and freedoms about which the ideological servants of imperialism are yelling particularly loudly in the bourgeois world.

It convincingly proves that the people are the true masters of their country only under socialism. This is proudly mentioned by the working people of Tadzhik cities and villages, attentively studying and considering each line of the draft basic law. They point out that, essentially, each section, chapter, or article in this document is imbued with the spirit of true Soviet democracy. This is natural. In fact, let us consider our republic. Tens of thousands of leading working people in our country have been elected by the people and are engaged in extensive work within the state organs.

Is this not proof of true Soviet democracy! The people are well aware of this. It is no accident that the speeches emphasize that the most important thing is that the USSR draft constitution is different from all bourgeois constitutions precisely because it not only proclaims the basic rights and freedoms of the citizens but also indicates the real ways and means for their practical implementation.

Like all Soviet people the working people of Tadzhikistan are also well aware of the fact that they owe all their socialist gains, codified in the new USSR Constitution, above all to the victory of the Great October Revolution, and to our Communist Party and its wise and far-sighted policy, and to the CPSU Central Committee whose tremendous organizational activities are being headed for a second decade already by the worthy heir and perpetuator of the Leninist traditions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the outstanding political and state leader of our time who enjoys the love and respect of the entire people.

The very first days of the study of the draft of the new constitution and its discussion by the working people, the speaker continued, confirm the great activeness of the people and their understanding of the entire importance of the tasks, their feeling of duty and civic responsibility and the statesmanlike approach to the work inherent in the Soviet people. For example, speaking with pride of the clear stipulation of the rights and freedoms of the Soviet person, many speakers also point out the proper formulation of the question of citizens' duties, justifiably directing the attention to the fact that in our country, a certain percentage of people, even though minor, are frequently excellently aware of their rights yet occasionally forget their obligations.

In this respect Comrade D. R. Rasulov cited a very characteristic statement made by Comrade I. Karimov, leader of a cotton-growing brigade at the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx, Parkharskiy Rayon, who was awarded last year the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for dedicated work.

One cannot read without emotion the draft of the new USSR Constitution and the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said Comrade I. Karimov. The results of the tremendous work done by the party and people and concern for the people can be seen in each line of

these historical documents. All the paths are truly opened to us, the Soviet people. The rights to work, rest, education, old age insurance, and health protection are guaranteed. We are the active participants in social and political life and builders of a communist society.

Unquestionably, this is pleasing and inspiring. This year our brigade has pledged to average 50 quintals of cotton per hectare from all the 150 hectares assigned to it; 90 percent of the entire crop will be machine harvested and our pledges will be fulfilled by 7 November. This will be our gift to the Great October anniversary.

We realize that this task is not an easy one. For this reason we have proclaimed shock work for the 100 days of summer. In other words, every member of the brigade must have his conscience be his guide. In these exciting days we tell one another the following: You enjoy broad rights. Do not forget obligations. Work honestly for the good of the homeland and strengthen its power. This is the guarantee of your rights.

I believe that everyone should act thus, Comrade I. Karimov said. This is particularly important to us now, when the rayon's farms are seriously lagging in the cultivation of the cotton while the task of clearing the fields from weeds has been declared most important and urgent. It is no accident that on the initiative of the party's obkom, following the downpours, kolkhoz members from neighboring rayons came to our aid. Obviously, the reason for the lagging is found above all in the fact that not everyone works with the same intensiveness. Some people forget that to work honestly is their duty and obligation.

Well said, Comrades. The formulation of this matter and many similar ones is quite correct. Such statements must be supported and used in our political educational work with the people.

The task of the party organizations now is to enhance even further the activities of the masses in discussing the draft of the new constitution and conduct this work on the highest possible ideological level.

The first task of the party organizations and all party members in the republic is to make every working person and every citizen aware of the decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the content of the profound report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at that plenum. They must clearly show the entire significance of the draft of the new USSR Constitution making skillful use of the tremendous mobilizing power of these documents in the struggle for the implementation of the economic and political tasks of the current anniversary year.

To this effect the USSR draft constitution and the tasks of the party organizations stemming from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report to the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum must be discussed at meetings by the

party aktivs of oblast, city, and rayon party organizations and at open meetings sponsored by primary party organizations where specific measures must be earmarked for our entire further work. Our task is to give a precise and clear political direction to this important matter. We must insure the maximally broad, free, and truly efficient discussion of the published draft of the new USSR Constitution and involve in it all working people. We must use all methods of social activity and the acquired experience of working among the masses.

We must organize discussions of the USSR draft constitution at meetings of working people's collectives at enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, organizations, establishments, schools, military units, and citizens' meetings at places of residence, as well as in the press, radio, and television.

The speaker then discussed in detail the basic aspects of the organization of the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft constitution.

Summing up the work on the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution, the party organizations must pay attention to organically linking this matter with preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, for the Soviet people are discussing a document which reflects the basic gains of the revolution and the road we have covered in building a new society. Let us openly state that this road was heroic. This could be traced by taking as an example any union republic, include Soviet Tadzhikistan.

Thanks to the victory of the Great October Revolution the Tadzhik people rejected the yoke of despotism and for the first time in their centuries-old history gained true freedom and national statehood. In no more than a few decades they progressed from feudalism to socialism. People unaware of the nature of the socialist system may consider it simply fantastic that an area in which on the eve of the revolution a simple kerosene lamp was an object of special privilege and luxury is now producing over 4.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power per year and is coming closer to the completion of the big power giant--the Nurekskaya GES. Furthermore, this very five-year plan, the construction of an even more powerful one--the Rogunskaya GES--has been undertaken. The republic's industry which numbers some 100 sectors is producing over 1,000 different items.

In 1976 the volume of gross industrial output was 24.5 times higher than in 1937. Within that time capital investments rose over 24 times while trade rose 22 times. The republic's economy and culture have progressed with particularly gigantic steps in the past decade.

The people themselves have greatly developed! We are proud of our outstanding working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and truly people's intelligentsia, and of the unity of our ranks and our close solidarity with the Leninist party.

Like the other fraternal peoples of our great homeland the Tadzhik people are today active builders of a communist society. They extensively participate in political, social, and cultural life, and in the administration of the state. The republic has developed a 100,000-strong party organization. Hundreds of thousands of working people are rallied in trade unions and the Komsomol. All these and many other objective indicators are the best proof of the real triumph of the wise Leninist national policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Naturally, in order to reach the heights in the development of socialist democracy which we now mention proudly and which are codified in the draft of the new constitution, profound qualitative changes had to be made in the economy, social relations, social structure, and material living conditions of the people, as well as in the people themselves. Our Leninist party brilliantly coped with this task!

We must mention all this proudly and most loudly in the course of the political campaign related to the discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution and the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The proper and well organized holding of such discussions will unquestionably improve the political and economic results of this year--the year of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Comrade D. R. Rasulov discussed in detail the condition of the republic's national economy and the course of the implementation of socialist pledges.

As a whole, the republic's industry is on the level of the obligations. The five-month program was overfulfilled. However, many shortcomings and unresolved problems remain in the work of industry. In this connection he emphasized the need for using extensively the experience of the Rostov people who have resolved that their enterprises will have no lagging workers. This slogan calls for the mandatory implementation of plans for marketing and other technical and economic indicators. The speaker stated that adamant struggle must be steadily waged at all levels of industrial management for the implementation of the assignments by each enterprise and production unit. The experience of leading workers and the new forms of organization and management must be studied profoundly and applied extensively. Plan discipline and a regimen of thrift must be observed strictly. Capital returns must be increased.

What is the situation with capital construction? In recent months the pace of construction work has risen somewhat. However, it is still behind the requirements and the tasks facing the republic, the more so since the major lagging which developed in the first quarter has not been covered.

First of all, this is the consequence of the major shortcomings in the organization of construction work. Supplying the construction projects with worker cadres remains one of the most important problems in capital construction.

Many party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and executive committees of soviets of workers deputies are doing little to resolve them. The party committees must face the question of supplying the construction projects with workers. They must assume unabated control over the construction of projects and give practical aid to primary party organizations at construction sites in strengthening the decisive sectors and raising the responsibility of managers of construction subunits and of the clients for the timely completion of the projects and for proper quality of the work.

The agricultural workers face quite responsible tasks. They are taking a major test. They must cope with unforeseen difficulties. All this will require particular efficiency and dedication in the work. Now everything possible must be done to surmount as rapidly as possible the consequences of adverse weather conditions. The crops must be cleared from weeds and soil crusting must be eliminated by providing model care. In June and July the lagging in the development of all irrigated crops must be surmounted. Particular attention must be paid to replanted areas as well as areas with additional sowing.

As a whole, according to the specialists, the condition of the cotton crops and other irrigated crops is normal in most areas and is on the level of average long-term indicators. However, we must bear in mind that some farms and brigades may fall short in their harvest. Therefore, through proper work we must see to it that such shortages are compensated by increasing yields at other brigades, farms, and rayons which have suffered less from the elements.

In this connection the movement which has developed for raising high yields must play a very important role. It must become a mass movement in the full meaning of the term and cover all farms and brigades. Measures to surmount the lack of water and all problems related to the effective utilization of irrigation water must be placed under particular control.

In order to have high yields particular attention should be paid to the feeding of the plants, particularly with local fertilizer. We must strengthen the plant protection service and promptly detect and eliminate hotbeds of agricultural pests.

June and July are the decisive months for the crops. It is very important now to mobilize the entire able-bodied population of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and the entire fleet of plow tractors and the necessary mechanisms for increasing the care for the crops. We must create the necessary cultural and living conditions for the rural workers working in the fields. We must develop among them an effective socialist competition and thoroughly support and develop the initiative of the leading farms which have proclaimed a shock period in the struggle for harvesting the crops.

The main task in animal husbandry is to organize fodder procurements and processing. This work must be controlled particularly strictly so that the problem may be successfully resolved everywhere.

Meat and milk procurements must be profoundly studied. Their pace is inadequate. In some farms the implementation of the semiannual plans for meat and milk procurements are threatened. We must increase cattle procurements from the population as well as cattle fattening. So far such opportunities are not being fully used.

The grain crop harvest requires our attention as well. The grain is ripe. However, its harvesting is being developed slowly. Such work must be accelerated, for otherwise major losses will be suffered.

Our common task is to do everything possible for the current harvest of all farm crops, particularly cotton, vegetables, fruits, and grapes to be worthy of the great anniversary year.

All this fully applies to the activities of the organizations in the fields of transportation, communications, communal economy, trade, public catering, consumer services, public health, social insurance, public education, science, and culture. Here as well there are many unresolved problems and omissions and, sometimes, major shortcomings. Improving the work of all these services should be considered a task of great governmental significance and as the most important direction in the implementation of the party's course toward the steady upgrading of the prosperity of the people and the comprehensive satisfaction of the growing many-sided requirements of the working people.

The first half of the current year, a year which is unusual and particularly important to all Soviet people, is essentially coming to an end. It has been saturated by exceptionally major political events. The great 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, marking a new stage in the building of communism in our country, and the successful solution of the responsible problems of the second year and, consequently, of the entire Ninth Five-Year Plan, which is another major event, are all closely interrelated tasks which must be implemented jointly with a great patriotic upsurge.

The components of the five-year plan--each of its individual years, 6 months, quarters, months, and days--carry their labor assignment and strictly planned material contribution to the implementation of the national task. It is on their basis that we judge our accomplishments and pace of our progress. Even a brief study of the results of the work done over the past 5 months of this year leads us to the conclusion that we have many unused opportunities.

The party and soviet organizations, and all our economic cadres neither can nor should be satisfied by the fact that our general indicators are not bad, as we sometimes say. The five-year plan of effectiveness and quality requires that this be remembered by all managers in ministries and departments, all production collectives, and all individual workers whatever their jobs.

The party organization, the party members, and all working people in the republic have frequently proved factually that they are able to surmount all difficulties and come out the winners in the struggle for the solution of standing economic and political problems. In this anniversary year as well the working people in all sectors of the Tadzhik national economy will please the homeland with their outstanding labor successes.

The decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the stipulations and conclusions expressed in the report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, entitled "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" will play a great mobilizing role and will be of tremendous help to us in this major and important project.

Guided by and implementing the historical decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the current plenum of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan Central Committee, the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations in the republic, the party members, and the members of the trade unions and the Komsomol, our entire people, Comrade D. R. Rasulov said, concluding, closely rallied around our party and its Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by the loyal and tried Leninist Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, will do everything possible for the party's assignments to be honorably fulfilled and for our joint labor for the good of the homeland to be worthy of the high anniversary date--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. (Tadzhik Telegraph Agency).

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ALIYEV REPORT TO AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Jun 77 pp 1-3 LD

[Unattributed report on speech by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee, at 10 June Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee Plenum: "The Constitution of the Society of the Builders of Communism"]

[Text] Remarkable and absolutely incomparable times are being experienced by our great motherland, the USSR. The Soviet people are marching with a confident step toward the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and under the leadership of the Leninist party of communists are achieving more and more new successes on the path outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

And it is extremely significant that it is at precisely this time of great achievements and in the 60th anniversary year of Great October that the historic CPSU Central Committee Plenum has been held to examine the question of the draft of the new USSR Constitution. Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, chairman of the Constitutional Commission, delivered a report on the draft of the new constitution.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum basically approved the USSR draft constitution submitted by the Constitutional Commission and recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submit it for nationwide discussion. On 27 May the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the draft of the new USSR Constitution and submitted it for nationwide discussion. The draft of the new USSR Constitution was published in the press on 4 June and the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum was printed in the newspapers on 5 June.

The plenum heard a report by M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the USSR state anthem. The plenum approved the text and music of the USSR state anthem.

The draft of the new constitution continues and develops Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party and state and reflects the dialectical unity of all the Soviet constitutions. It contains in concentrated form the outstanding results of the 60-year history of the development of socialist society under the wise leadership of the Leninist party.

The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the draft of the new USSR Constitution is a document of enormous political and theoretical significance. It creatively develops and enriches the Marxist-Leninist science of the state and socialist society and is a remarkable new contribution to the treasure-house of scientific communism. The report throws into relief the highest principles of the socialist system and its class nature and shows the enormous achievements of our country, the consolidation of the socialist way of life and the peace-loving nature of our state, which was engendered by Great October.

The depth, wisdom and political significance of the draft of the new constitution are evidence of the enormously fruitful work performed by the Constitutional Commission headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Il'ich had an outstanding role in the preparation of the draft of the new constitution. His ideas and recommendations and his work--enormous in its scale and significance--as well as the extremely important conclusions enshrined in the articles of the draft constitution now submitted enable us to describe Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as the creator of the new fundamental law of the Soviet state.

The party organization of Azerbaijan wholly and entirely approves the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the provisions and conclusions of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The working people of Azerbaijan have greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the report by L. I. Brezhnev with enormous enthusiasm. Studying these historic documents, they, like all Soviet people, experience feelings of enormous happiness and pride in our Leninist party and in their beloved motherland. And this is understandable. The 4 decades which have elapsed since the adoption of the current constitution have been marked by worldwide-historic triumphs in all sectors of communist building.

Workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, communists and nonparty people wholeheartedly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the provisions and conclusions of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. They unanimously support the wise domestic and foreign policies of the party and the fruitful practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and also express their unflinching readiness to struggle with even greater fortitude to strengthen the might of our socialist state.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution have caused a powerful new upsurge in the political and labor activity of the masses. The meetings held throughout the republic and letters being received by party and soviet organs, newspaper editorial offices and television and radio are evidence that the working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly approve this historic document. They are evidence of the profound interest of the working people in the affairs of their state and in the further improvement of the legislative foundations of our state and social life.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, Comrade Aliyev noted, will occupy a special place in the history of our party. Its significance is defined by the fact that it discussed the draft of the new USSR Constitution whose adoption, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, will be an important landmark in the political history of our country.

The USSR draft constitution is an outstanding document of modern times, having epochal significance. It enshrines the worldwide-historic achievements of the Soviet people and embodies the collective intellect and experience of our party and the wisdom of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the principle provisions, generalizations and conclusions contained in the report have the nature of a program and are a milestone in the development of Marxism-Leninism under modern conditions. It gives a profound scientific foundation for the need to adopt the new constitution, reveals its domestic and international significance and clearly defines the tasks in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution.

Comrade Aliyev went on to describe in detail, in the light of the provisions of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the profound changes--which he illustrated with our republic as an example--which have taken place in our country and throughout our society in the 4 decades since the adoption of the current constitution. Developing in the unified economic complex of the country, the national economy of Azerbaijan has become fundamentally transformed in the past 4 decades. Its scale has increased several-fold and important qualitative and structural changes in the development of the economy have taken place. The volume of industrial production has increased 8.9 times compared with 1940. Power generation has increased almost 9 times and the output of the chemical and petrochemical industries has increased 233 times, of the machinebuilding and metalworking industries 40 times and of the construction materials industry 29 times.

These processes have accelerated particularly in the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans, thanks to measures adopted by the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPAZ] Central Committee to improve the management of the economy. The chemical and petrochemical industries are rapidly developing in the republic on the base of the oil industry. There have been very rapid development in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the electrical engineering, instrument manufacturing, electronic and some other sectors of industry which determine scientific and technical progress. The speaker

quoted a number of figures which give a graphic idea of how great a leap our industry has made in its development. Output in the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan was much greater than in the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans combined. Nowadays, the amount of power generated in Azerbaijan is 7 times greater than was generated by all the power stations of Tsarist Russia. Azerbaijan produce was a wide outlet on the international market-- 350 kinds of articles produced by our industry are exported to 65 countries.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the agrarian policy devised by the party, great changes have taken place in rural Azerbaijan. The technical equipment of agriculture has increased immeasurably. Suffice it to say that our agriculture now has 7 times as many tractors, 17 times as many combines and 33 times as many trucks as in 1936. The scale of socialization of kolkhoz ownership has increased on the basis of the specialization and concentration of production. The proportion of state ownership in agriculture has increased substantially with the growth in the number of sovkhozes. We see the specific fruits of these changes in the great successes which have been achieved by the republic in recent years in the development of agriculture and particularly of such sectors as cotton, vegetable, grape and grain cultivation and some others.

Profound social changes have taken place in Azerbaijan, as throughout our country. There has been a great increase in the size of the working class and its cultural and technical standards have risen immeasurably. While in 1939, 8.3 percent of the total number of workers had higher, partial higher, or secondary or incomplete secondary education, this indicator has now reached 60 percent.

Exactly the same can be said of the kolkhoz peasantry. At present 47 percent of all agricultural workers have higher, secondary or incomplete secondary education, compared with 1.6 percent in 1939. The nature of agricultural work has changed fundamentally. All this has transformed the tenor of rural life. As a rule the rural inhabitant nowadays enjoys the same benefits as the city dweller.

The Azerbaijan SSR, like each of the fraternal republics, feels increasingly fully in its own experience the constant widening and deepening of economic, scientific and cultural ties with all the Soviet republics and the further rapprochement of all nations and nationalities in a unified socialist state whose solidity has stood the test of time.

Comrade Aliyev particularly stressed that the draft of the new constitution gives a comprehensive description of the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party, clearly reflects the real place of our party in the Soviet society and state, further widens and deepens socialist democracy, enshrines the general principle of the equality of Soviet citizens and considerably more fully formulates their political rights and freedoms and at the same time their duties to society.

Noting that the USSR embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and rallies all nations and nationalities for the purpose of jointly building communism, Comrade Aliyev particularly stressed what a truly supreme role has been played and is played by our nation-state system--the USSR--in the destinies of the peoples of our country, including the Azerbaijan people. The nation-state system of the USSR insures a genuinely democratic combination of the common interests of the multi-nation union and the interests of each of its constituent republics and insures the comprehensive prosperity and steady rapprochement of all our country's nations and nationalities. Each of us perfectly realizes and understands that only in this great union and thanks to the implementation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU have the Azerbaijan people, like all the peoples of our country, found genuine happiness and gained supreme achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture. The union of fraternal republics insures the prosperity and genuine equality of nations and nationalities thanks to the great creative force of cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet peoples. The great socioeconomic transformations which have been accomplished in our republic were possible only in the unified multi-nation union state.

Therefore, our sacred duty is to do everything we can to increasingly strengthen friendship and unity between the Soviet peoples and to make our country stronger every day and every year.

Speaking of the fact that the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev clearly formulates the tasks which will face us in connection with the implementation of the new constitution, Comrade Aliyev noted in particular that the next session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet will discuss the USSR draft constitution and will take the first steps connected with drawing up a new constitution for our republic.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations are faced with work of great scope and significance in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution.

It is necessary to insure the widest, freest and most genuinely businesslike discussion of the draft constitution, to involve working people and representatives of all strata of the population in this work and to use all the forms of public activity available to us.

Party, soviet and public organizations in the republic are called upon to launch great organizational and mass-explanatory work to bring the draft of the new constitution and its significance to the consciousness of each person, skillfully coordinating this work with the struggle to successfully implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and with preparations to give a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of Great October. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, the discussion of the draft of the new constitution must be a matter of primary importance to all our organizations and cadres. Party organizations are obliged to head the work of explaining the USSR draft constitution--a document which reflects the basic achievements of the revolution and the path we have traveled in building the new society.

The soviets, the trade union and Komsomol organs, the creative unions and other mass organizations must take an active part in the discussion of the draft constitution and the explanation of its significance to the broad masses of working people.

The USSR draft constitution and the party organizations' tasks arising from the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum must be discussed at oblast, city and rayon party aktiv conferences, at open conferences of primary party organizations, at conferences of working people's collectives in enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, organizations, institutions and educational establishments and also in military units and at citizens' conferences at their place of residence. The USSR draft constitution will also be discussed at sessions of the soviets.

Party committees and primary party organizations must involve leading workers of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and scientists, specialists in the national economy and the broad propaganda aktiv in the work connected with the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft constitution.

When discussing the USSR draft constitution it is necessary to devote great attention to the improvement of the practical activities of working collectives and party, soviet and economic organs in deciding topical questions which stir people and in eliminating shortcomings in work.

In organizing work on the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft constitution it is necessary to comprehensively explain to working people the achievements of the Soviet people in communist building and in the development of the economy, culture and science and to widely show the steady growth in material prosperity and the cultural standards of the people.

Particular attention must be devoted to revealing the guiding role of the Leninist Communist Party in the creation of the first socialist state in the world, in insuring the complete and final triumph of socialism and the building of a developed socialist state in our country and in implementing the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR.

It is necessary to profoundly reveal the outstanding role of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally in the leadership of the party and country and in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension. It is necessary to explain the humanist [gumanisticheskiy] nature of the Soviet state, which puts the interests of working people and the interests of the peoples above all else.

Our propagandists must skillfully explain to the broad masses the Soviet socialist way of life and expose by argument the inhumane essence of the capitalist system and the lack of any real guarantees of individual rights and freedoms under the conditions of bourgeois society.

The mass information and propaganda media must play a special role in carrying out the work of explaining the draft of the new constitution. Newspaper, journal, television and radio workers are required to skillfully and vividly illuminate the process of discussion of the draft of the new constitution, to have an attitude of respect toward the voice of working people, to systematically publish reports on conferences of working people's collectives, soviet sessions and opinions and proposals contained in letters from citizens and to consistently and firmly explain our beliefs and principles in polemics with the class enemy.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs are called upon to perform much work in generalizing the proposals and observations which will be submitted at party conferences, conferences of working people's collectives and Soviet sessions. These proposals must be sent immediately to the CPAZ Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium so as to then convey them in good time to the Constitutional Commission.

In the course of discussion of the draft of the new constitution party and soviet organs and public organizations are obliged to intensify attention to the examination of proposals, statements and complaints from citizens concerning specific economic, social and domestic and other questions, to insure timely reaction to signals concerning shortcomings and neglect in the work of state and public organs and to raise the responsibility of officials for the immediate adoption of measures on such signals and critical observations by working people.

The organized discussion of the draft of the new constitution will undoubtedly be conducive to an improvement in the political and economic results of the jubilee year. The adoption of the new USSR Constitution will be an important landmark in the political history of our country and yet another contribution by the Leninist party and all our people to the great cause of building communism and also to the international cause of the struggle of the working people of the entire world for freedom, the progress of mankind and lasting peace in the world.

A document which reflects the basic achievements of the revolution and the path we have traveled in building the new society, Comrade Aliyev went on to say, has been submitted for discussion by the Soviet people. That is why preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and the discussion of the draft of the new constitution are measures which are organically linked and which supplement each other.

The discussion of the new constitution at a period when the Soviet people under the leadership of the party are conducting an intense struggle to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress "will help," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed **"/to further activate the entire social life of the country/** [in boldface]. It will arouse new creative forces in the people, will give new scope to socialist competition and will raise the responsibility of everybody for the work they have been charged with."

Proceeding on that basis, today we must also analyze the political and economic results of the last period of the second year of the five-year plan. This is all the more important since the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum which discussed the question "on preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October and the republic party organization's implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on raising production efficiency and work quality" has presented party organizations with serious and responsible tasks in the further intensification of their organizational and ideological activities.

The materials of the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum have been discussed at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and at primary party organization conferences, which have been held at the required organizational and ideological level and with great activeness by communists. The CPAZ Central Committee Bureau notes with satisfaction that the atmosphere of exactingness, principled attitudes and sharp and businesslike criticism and self-criticism which has distinguished the work of our plenum also describes the atmosphere at party committee plenums and communist conferences.

Unanimously approving the decisions of the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum of 20 April 1977 and the practical activities of the Central Committee, communists have analyzed and assessed the position of the national economy and the work of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs from the position of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums and the provisions and conclusions of the program speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Less than 2 months have passed since the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum. Those 2 months, of course, are not a very long time. All the more gratifying, therefore, to note that in that time many party committees and ministries and departments have managed to accomplish practical measures insuring a further rise in production efficiency and work quality. The fervor of socialist competition to give a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of Great October and to meet the plans for 1977 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole ahead of schedule has become even greater in the republic.

On 27 May workers in industry reported the meeting ahead of schedule of the 5-month plan for the sale of output and the production of the most important kinds of goods. In comparison with the same period of last year the volume of industrial production increased by 9.1 percent against a planned 7 percent. Labor productivity increased by 5.6 percent instead of the target figure of 4.9 percent. Azerbaijan occupies first place among the union republics for rates of growth in industrial production and labor productivity.

The 5-month plan for the sale of output has been met by the overwhelming majority of ministries, departments and enterprises. Good indicators have been achieved by industry in Baku--the capital of Azerbaijan--and also the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Kirovabad and Sumgait and others.

The collectives of 25 enterprises in the republic have already fulfilled their socialist pledges--which were to be fulfilled by 7 November--for the above-plan sale and issue of the most important kinds of industrial output. The stalwarts of the pre-October socialist competition include workers collectives of the Shirvanneft Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration, the Lieutenant Shmidt and Kirov dry transformer plants, the Sumgait Superphosphate Plant, the Baku Biscuit Factory, the Kirovabad Oil and Fat Combine and others. A total of 70 percent of the pledges adopted for the year for the sale of above-plan output have already been fulfilled throughout the republic. Some 180 shops, teams and sections and 3,360 foremost production workers met the target for the second year of the five-year plan by 1 June.

Much has been done in the republic's industrial enterprises in introducing a comprehensive program for improving the quality of output and raising the technical standard of goods. The proportion of output in the top quality category has increased 1.8 times in 5 months and the volume produced has increased 2.4 times in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. The issue of goods with the Seal of Quality is increasing at a high pace at enterprises of the electrical engineering, light and food industries and at the Baku Tire Plant, the P. Montin Plant, the Azerelektroizolit and Azerelektroterm plants, the Kirovabad Carpet and Cloth Combine and others.

The tasks set out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the development of certain sectors of industry in the republic in the years 1976-1980 in connection with the construction of new enterprises and the modernization, expansion and technical reequipping of existing ones are on the whole being resolved successfully.

Now that the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution is giving rise to a new flow of creative initiative and enthusiasm, our duty is not only to consolidate in every way the successes which have been achieved but also to reveal and use to the maximum the available reserves to insure the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the jubilee year by every sector, every enterprise, shop and section and every worker. For this it is necessary first and foremost to overcome the lag in enterprises, of which there are still many [as published] in the systems of Kaspomor-neft Association, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the ministries of industrial and rural construction, the construction materials industry and the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction. It is no less important to even out indicators for labor productivity growth. The generally good figures cannot conceal the fact that 166 enterprises--approximately one-fourth of the total in the republic--have not met their target for labor productivity.

As is known, the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum held in April particularly concentrated attention on questions of the struggle--which is a cardinal problem of the party's economic strategy worked out at the 25th CPSU Congress--to raise quality. Although positive results have been achieved

in this direction, nevertheless we consider them insufficient. So far only 15 percent of the total number of enterprises are producing output with the Seal of Quality. Moreover, the following were responsible for a shortfall of R12 million of such output in 5 months: enterprises of the Ministry of Petroleum Equipment Industry [minneftekhiprom], the gas processing plant, the Baku Electrical Machine Building Plant, Bakelektroavtomat and others, while the Azerbaijan Tube-rolling Plant, the refrigerator and ball bearing plants and the 'Azrezinotekhnika Association have produced no goods at all in the top quality category.

All is still not well in some enterprises and sectors with the assimilation and exploitation of production capacities, the fulfillment of plans on the range of goods, labor and technological discipline, the organization of socialist competition and the dissemination of leading experience.

The existing shortcomings are evidence that not all party committees or chiefs of ministries and enterprises have drawn the proper conclusions from the decisions of the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum or have concentrated their attention on the key questions of raising production efficiency and work quality. Our main task, Comrade Aliyev stressed, is to direct the efforts of party organizations and workers collectives at mobilizing all the reserves and potential of further raising technical and economic indicators, to consolidate the high growth rates which have been achieved in industrial production and labor productivity and to mark the year of the adoption of the new constitution and the 60th anniversary of Great October with fitting achievements.

The CPAZ Central Committee Plenum in April spoke in sufficient detail of the state of affairs in agriculture and of how the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on measures for the further intensification of agricultural production in the Azerbaijan SSR" is being fulfilled. The plenum set party, Soviet and agricultural organs and chiefs and primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the task of achieving in the jubilee year the highest indicators in the production and procurement of agricultural and livestock produce. It can be confidently said that rural workers are becoming actively involved in the struggle to achieve this goal.

The republic's grain workers have stepped up the cultivation of grain crops and carried out agrotechnical operations to produce a high yield. Many rayons have embarked on grain harvesting. The grain which is standing in the fields and the first threshings on the farms give grounds for believing that we have the potential to produce a volume of grain exceeding the figures for that most productive year of 1976. But the final fate of the harvest depends on how the grain harvest is organized and carried out.

The grain harvest must become a shock front and must be carried out in the shortest possible time and without losses. The capacities of the available equipment make it fully possible to complete the grain harvesting in 12-14 working days. However, the fact that harvesting equipment is still

not everywhere maintained in full readiness is giving rise to anxiety. In the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and Kusarskiy, Kutkashenskiy and Agdzhabedinskiy rayons repair work on combines has not even been finished.

Agricultural ministries and departments, the "Azerselkhoztekhnika" Association and its local organs and chiefs of rayons must take immediate steps to insure the readiness of the entire combine fleet and transport facilities for the harvest and organize two-shift work for combines. Everything necessary must be done to prevent losses of grain while it is being harvested and transported to the threshing floors and storehouses. From the very first days of grain harvesting, grain procurements and the laying in of seed stocks must be kept under particular control.

The republic's grain workers, countering the unfavorable weather conditions with their skills, have everywhere achieved shoot formation and are now conducting cultivating operations on the plants. However, some farms in Pushkinskiy, Akhsuinskiy, Geokchayskiy, Zardobskiy and a number of other rayons are letting the best times for conducting certain kinds of work slip by: Nor does its quality everywhere conform with agrotechnical demands.

Chiefs of cotton-growing rayons and farms and specialists in kolkhozes and sovkhozes must, according to the state of each cotton tract, organize suitably differentiated cultivation for the plants.

Vegetable growers have adopted a good pace. Having produced a rich harvest of early cabbage, for the first time in many years they have put 138,000 tons of vegetables--almost twice the figure for last year--into the union fund and on the market as early as May. The dispatch of cucumbers has also been started ahead of schedule. By 10 June a total of 185,000 tons of vegetables--30 percent more than by the same date last year--were delivered, the produce which was dispatched being mainly of good quality.

The task of party, soviet and agricultural organs in vegetable growing rayons is to insure intensified cultivation for the later-ripening varieties of vegetables and to make preparations for second sowings of vegetable crops, which must be sown on more than 1,600 hectares this year.

In connection with the fact that there is a disproportion between production volumes and the potential for the sale of early cabbage, the republic's Gosplan, the Azerbaijan fruit and vegetable industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and party and soviet organs in rayons must consider the question of further improving the system of vegetable growing.

The canning industry must be fully equipped to meet the season of mass ripening and reception of vegetables, particularly tomatoes. It is a matter of preparing all available capacities for vegetable processing in good time and using them with the maximum possible efficiency.

Viticulturists and horticulturists in the republic are performing much intense work. Despite some complications caused by weather conditions the state of perennial plantations on the whole is good and, in the opinion of

the specialists, the foundation has been laid for a high grape and fruit yield. But the arid conditions this year demand that more concern be shown for preserving soil moisture and for the quality of watering operations in vineyards on irrigated land.

The preparation of winemaking plants and reception centers for the new grape harvest is not going well. Out of six winemaking plants due for commissioning this August, three have still not been installed with the necessary equipment and more than half the work remains uncompleted. The ministries of rural and industrial construction must increase the pace of construction and installation work and insure without fail the commissioning of the winemaking plants before the season starts.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhozes and sovkhoses are doing a good job in developing work to create a strong fodder base for social livestock. By 6 June more than 523,000 tons of coarse fodder and 47,000 tons of silage were laid in--approximately twice as much as by the same date last year.

However, this must not give rise to a feeling of complacency. But such a tendency has already been noticed, and a number of rayons are laying in fodder in unsatisfactory fashion and are falling behind in mowing and harvesting hay and in watering perennial grasses.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast in Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Udzharskiy, Kubinskiy, Kazakhskiy, Agdashskiy, Tauzskiy and a number of other rayons are carrying out the hay mowing in unsatisfactory fashion. Failing to draw conclusions from the lessons of last year, when the plan for the production of grass meal was essentially unfulfilled, many rayons have still not started producing it.

It is necessary to lay in fodder and carry out cultivation on fodder crops more speedily. The winter grain plots, on which after harvest sowings of fodder crops will be carried out without delay and immediately after the harvest, must be fixed right now. All fodder production work must be aimed at having at least 27 quintals of fodder units per standard head of cattle this year. As well as laying in fodder, the construction of fodder preparation sections and shops must be speeded up so that all these projects are commissioned before the cattle are wintered.

There is little water this year, so, therefore, particular attention must be paid to the rational use of water for irrigation. Taking this into account, the CPAZ Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted the resolution "on measures to insure the watering of arable crops for the 1977 harvest and the rational use of water resources under the conditions of the expected water shortage." Party committees and soviet, agricultural and water resources organs must insure the high-quality preparation of interfarm and intrafarm irrigation and collector and drainage systems, pumping units, hydrotechnical installations and artesian wells.

Every farm ought to have clear schedules for watering arable crops, assign qualified irrigation workers and exploit progressive forms of irrigation to the maximum.

According to the results of the past 5 months, compared with last year there has been an increase in the stock of all kinds of cattle and poultry and an increase has been achieved in the production of livestock produce in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Milk yields per cow and buffalo in this period increased by 64 kg and the average weight of cattle sold to the state increased by 26 kg. The half-yearly plans for the sale of milk and wool to the state have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The initiative of stockmen in Lenkoranskiy, Masallinskiy and Astarinskiy rayons, who have pledged to give on average at least 2,000 kg of milk per cow on ration in the year, deserves to be disseminated.

At the same time the results of the 5 months show that the chiefs of agricultural ministries and departments and of many rayons and farms, despite repeated instructions, have not taken the necessary steps to fundamentally improve the management of the development of livestock raising. You know that recently the CPAZ Central Committee Bureau adopted the resolution "on the unsatisfactory state of social livestock raising in Saatlinskiy Rayon." To judge from summaries on the fulfillment of plans for the procurement of livestock products, the state of livestock raising in the rayon should not give rise to anxiety. But a check showed that this sector of agriculture is in a neglected state and that leaders in the rayon abandoned the work. Instead of implementing effective measures to develop livestock raising, many kolkhoz chiefs embarked on the antistate and criminal path of overreporting and deception concerning plans for the production and procurement of livestock produce and fodder with the connivance of raykom first secretary Comrade A. Babayev and the direct complicity of former Rayispolkom Chairman Mamedov and former Agricultural Administration Chief Zaliyev.

The CPAZ Central Committee Bureau severely punished the rayon chiefs, dismissed Mamedov and Zaliyev from their jobs and expelled them from the CPSU, and severely reprimanded Raykom First Secretary Comrade Babayev and endorsed his record card. Serious conclusions must be drawn from this decision. It must be regarded as a warning to those chiefs who are not taking steps to eliminate shortcomings in livestock raising or to raise the productivity of social cattle and poultry and who are permitting deception and other violations and abuses.

It is necessary now to be concerned about creating good conditions for summer-camp cattle maintenance. In this connection it must be said that in the summer many farms, calculating on pasturing fodder, do not organize indoor quarters for the milch herd or provide it with fully nourishing feed. And it is precisely from this period, as a rule, that the shortfalls--which afterward are impossible to make up--begin in our milk yields. That

is why the initiative of the republic's young stockmen, who have declared May through September months of high milk yields, must receive extensive support on the part of party committees and soviet, Komsomol and agricultural organs.

We have declared the Tenth Five-Year Plan the five-year plan for a fundamental shift in the development of social livestock raising in the republic. Again reminding chiefs of agricultural ministries and departments and of party, soviet and agricultural rayons of this, we demand from them the most urgent steps to raise the efficiency of this important sector of agriculture.

The last CPAZ Central Committee Plenum talked of the need to improve party organizations' work with agricultural cadres--work which the party regards as an integral part of its agrarian policy. The all-union seminar to study the experience of Rostovskaya Oblast party organizations' work with kolkhoz and sovkhoz production cadres held at the beginning of June in Rostov stressed this with new force.

In his greetings message to its participants Comrade L. I. Brezhnev wrote: "The work to reinforce with cadres departments, teams, farmsteads and other economic subunits where grain, meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other produce are directly produced deserves the greatest attention at party, soviet and agricultural organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. Machine operator cadres, on whose professional skill and selfless labor the productive utilization of machines and the achievement of good harvests and high livestock-raising production primarily depend, must be the object of particular concern."

The practical implementation of these directions from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is of particularly great importance for us. The qualitative composition of middle-level cadres on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes does not accord with contemporary demands. Only about 50 percent of the 9,858 leaders of field cultivation production teams have a specialized agricultural education. The same situation exists with regard to farmstead chiefs and the leaders of livestock raising teams, 62 percent of whom do not have a specialized education. Matters are still worse with regard to the supply of machine operator cadres for kolkhozes and sovkhozes: We have only 95 tractor drivers for 100 tractors instead of 150.

Now that agriculture is increasingly saturated with powerful modern equipment and land chemicalization and reclamation are developing increasingly extensively, it can be said without exaggeration that the level of cadres' skill is acquiring decisive importance for the running of agriculture and for raising the efficiency and quality of output.

The CPAZ Central Committee Agriculture Section and Gosplan, with the participation of the ministries and departments concerned, must profoundly investigate the questions of the supply, training and retraining of middle-level cadres for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and submit appropriate proposals for the radical improvement of this work.

Construction workers, Comrade Aliyev noted, are called upon to play an important role in fulfilling the plans for industrial and agricultural production. In accordance with the CPAZ Central Committee decision, they must commission more than 30 major production facilities this year. These include 11 construction projects for the light and food sectors of industry envisaged by our socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Since the beginning of the year R467 million of capital investments, including R248 million for construction and installation work, have been assimilated in all sectors of the republic's national economy and fixed capital worth R184 million, apartment blocks with a total area of 165,000 square meters and so forth have been commissioned.

However, the capital construction situation continues to cause serious concern to the CPAZ Central Committee. Only 91 percent of the planned capital investments were assimilated in the first 5 months. Baku Gorispolkom, the Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry, Azglavenergo [presumably: Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Main Administration for Power Generation], Glavazmeliovodstroy [presumably: Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Main Administration for Land Reclamation Construction], the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Food Industry of the republic accounted for the largest sums of unused funds. Despite the fact that the first 6 months' plan for the commissioning of fixed capital is only 30 percent of the annual plan, less than 50 percent of it was fulfilled in the first 5 months.

Construction and installation organizations are working unsatisfactorily. The Ministry of Industrial Construction, Glavbakstroy [presumably: Baku Gorispolkom Main Administration for Construction], Glavazmontazhpetsstroy [presumably: Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Main Administration for Special Construction Work], and the Ministry of Rural Construction, which are also guilty of failing to fulfill the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital, are particularly lagging behind with the fulfillment of the plan for contract work. Their leaders have not drawn the proper conclusions from the acute criticism at the previous CPAZ Central Committee Plenum, have failed to reorganize the work of the construction conveyor and, frankly speaking, are letting the republic down badly through their inertia and inefficiency. We must voice serious complaints about the contracting organizations of the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration, the Ministry of Communications, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and the Azneft and Azerselkhozvodoprovodstroy associations which have not only failed to display proper concern for fulfilling the plans but have also tolerated a sharp reduction in the volume of construction and installation work by comparison with last year.

As a check has shown, the plans are not being fulfilled on more than 50 percent of the current year's projects nearing completion. The glass container plant in the city of Nakhichevan, the Karakashlinskaya Poultry Farm in Neftechala, the bakery in the city of Sheki, warehouses for mineral

fertilizer storage and a number of other projects are being constructed at a slow pace. The commissioning in May of the first phase of the alumina production capacities in Kirovabad Aluminum Plant and the Apsheron Hatchery was wrecked. The reasons for the situation which has been created are chiefly that the leaders of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Glavazmontazhspetsstroy, and the Ministry of Rural Construction failed to insure right from the first days normal labor organization and a high rate of work on these construction projects, failed to staff them with cadres and equip them in good time and fully and solve the organizational and technical questions which arise inefficiently and sometimes not in a businesslike fashion. It must be said the corresponding ministries, departments and associations which perform badly the functions of client are equally to blame for the lag.

We are concerned at the unsatisfactory rate of construction of social and cultural and everyday projects. In the first 5 months only 45 percent of the 6-month plan for the commissioning of housing was fulfilled. And in order to cope with the target more than 200,000 square meters of housing--that is more than has been commissioned since the beginning of the year--will have to be commissioned in June. The situation is no better with regard to the construction of schools, children's preschool institutions, vocational and technical schools, hospitals and polyclinics.

The situation is also bad in our republic with regard to the quality of construction. Both construction workers, planners and clients frequently display irresponsibility on this question. And here miscalculations and defeats--often extremely large--are hushed up and, so to speak, mutually forgiven and the culprits get away with everything.

Recently the CPAZ Central Committee discussed precisely this question on the basis of materials from a check by the republic's People's Control Committee. It was established that in December 1972 the Ministry of Health Acceptance [priyemnaya] Commission, despite the great amount of uncompleted work and the existence of serious defects and many deficiencies, officially registered the commissioning of the 120-bed Udzhary Central Hospital.

Blatant violations were committed in the planning of the hospital by the Azgosproyekt Institute, the leaders of the mobile motorized column of Ministry of Rural Construction Trust No 5 displayed total irresponsibility in its construction and the Ministry of Health performed its functions as client unsatisfactorily. As a result, certain highly important facilities in the hospital complex are still not operating. And similar instances are not isolated in the practice of the Ministry of Health. The hospital complex in Mingechaur, the Interrayon Tuberculosis Clinic in Kusary and the plant for the production of medical oxygen in Baku were accepted with serious defects and a low quality of construction work.

The CPAZ Central Committee Bureau reprimanded Minister of Health G. M. Abdullayev for the irresponsibility which he had displayed and relieved Deputy Minister of Health T. G. Ibragimov of his post. The People's

Control Committee reprimanded T. A. Abdullayev, director of the Azgosproyekt Institute, and V. N. Yakunin, former sphere of working people's services. A number of other officials have been strictly punished.

The leaders of construction organizations and all ministries and departments involved in construction must constantly remember that their duty is to fulfill the plans in terms of both volume and all the qualitative indicators. Any defect in the design or in the course of construction, to say nothing of blatant miscalculations, costs the state dearly and greatly damages the national economy and working people's interests.

The CPAZ Central Committee demands that the leaders of construction and installation organizations, client ministries and departments and party and soviet organs elaborate and implement a complex of organizational and technical measures to compensate for the lag which has been tolerated, constantly control the course of work on each construction site and insure the unconditional commissioning of all capacities and projects within the prescribed deadlines.

As you know, the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum held in April raised specific tasks for the further improvement of the activity of workers in trade. Definite successes have been achieved in this sphere. The 5-month plans for retail trade turnover and public catering have been overfulfilled. More vegetables are entering the trade network and consumer services have begun to provide more services for the population.

But the leaders of the Ministry of Trade, Azerittifak and the Ministries of Consumer and Municipal Services must have a clear awareness that working people assess their work not in terms of the percentage by which the plans are fulfilled but in terms of the quality and standards of services--standards which must rule out even the very possibility of giving customers short measure or short weight, of overcharging them, of speculation and of other abuses.

You remember, Comrade Aliyev went on to say, what great attention was paid at the CPAZ Central Committee Plenum to the problem of the selection, placement and training of cadres. The plenum demanded that party organizations continue to attach paramount importance to this work, being guided in it strictly by Leninist principles, and that they combine a solicitous attitude toward cadres with high exactingness and responsibility and with an uncompromising struggle against those who misuse the confidence which is shown in them and who violate the norms of our morality.

It is possible to cite from the practice of work and the recent period many examples of the promotion to responsible posts of up and coming, promising people and the correct combination of the experience of old cadres with the energy and enthusiasm of the young--something which gives good results. Unfortunately, it must be stated that instances continue to take place of undeserving and unworthy people who scorn their duty and the lofty title of communist; this attitude has permeated leading labor cadres and sometimes even the party apparatus.

D. N. Bagirov, deputy chief of the CPAZ Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, was precisely such a person. He abused his official position for mercenary purposes, lived beyond his means, supported dubious and unscrupulous people and was morally corrupt. The CPAZ Central Committee Bureau removed D. Bagirov from his post and expelled him from the ranks of the CPSU.

We have relieved of his post V. S. Shamayko, inspector of the CPAZ Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, who, abusing his official position for the sake of friendship, attempted to extenuate the punitive measures against an official who was called to party account for the offenses which he had committed.

At the plenum we particularly discussed the problems of moral education and the responsible role and place which our schools and particularly high education have in this work. However, certain leaders who are entrusted with precisely this most important sector of work disregard the party's demands and transform the institutions which they head into their own empire where they establish procedures as they see fit and desire. In particular, the facts revealed during the recent discussion in the CPAZ Central Committee Bureau of the question of the serious shortcomings in the work of the M. A. Aliyev Arts Institute attest to this.

Throughout a long period the principles of the selection of school-leavers and the formation of the student intake were blatantly flouted, teaching and educational work were badly organized and the vicious practice took shape of selecting the teaching staff on the basis of considerations of kinship, provenance or friendship. A number of leading personnel at the Institute, utilizing their official position, pulled strings to get their children and other relatives and friends into the Institute.

All this took place with the direct participation of R. A. Guseynov, the Institute's rector, who tolerated arbitrariness in the solution of cadre questions, filled the teaching staff with people who did not have the necessary business and moral and political qualities and abused his official position for mercenary purposes. He blatantly violated the prescribed procedures for the enrollment of students and for their transfer from other VUZ's and also within the Institute. The standard of training of the Institute's graduates is very low and it is no accident that more than 50 percent of them are not working in their speciality. Guseynov displayed immodesty in his personal behavior, committed violations of financial discipline and contributed to the creation of an unhealthy atmosphere in the collective. The Central Committee Bureau relieved R. Guseynov of his post and expelled him from the ranks of the party.

As you can see, relapses of chronic diseases and negative phenomena against which the party organization is waging an uncompromising struggle are still making themselves felt. And we have been and will continue to be resolute and ruthless vis-a-vis everyone who abuses his official position and places his personal interests and personal prosperity above the party's trust.

The previous Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Aliyev noted, talked about the upcoming International Scientific Conference in Baku entitled "The Great October Socialist Revolution and the National Liberation Movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples." This conference took place 26-28 May. It assembled in Azerbaijan's capital more than 400 participants from 70 countries and representatives of all the union republics, Moscow and Leningrad and nine international organizations. These included outstanding figures in the international communist and workers movement, the leaders of revolutionary national democratic parties in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, delegations from the socialist states and prominent Soviet scientists.

The conference participants welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the greetings message from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--a message permeated with revolutionary optimism and profound Marxist-Leninist moral fiber. The confidence expressed by Leonid Ilich that the scientific elaboration of the ideas of Great October and their influence on the national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples would make a new contribution to the practical advancement of the peoples' social and national liberation from all forms of exploitation, neocolonialist enslavement and racial humiliation was brilliantly confirmed by the entire course of the conference.

The participation in the conference of Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party; Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee; Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraq Communist Party Central Committee, and many other party and national liberation movement figures, was of great importance for the successful work of the forum of representatives of the struggling peoples.

Prominent scientists and social figures from the socialist countries participated actively in the conference. Soviet scientists and the leaders and representatives of Soviet social organizations played a great role in the successful implementation of the tasks confronting the conference.

The conference participants' meetings with the collectives of the Serebrovskiy NGDU [possibly "Oil and Gas Extraction Administration"], Azerbaijan's Lenin Tube Rolling Plant and the domestic air conditioner plant and the working people of Kirovabad City and Kubinskiy and Shemakhinskiy rayons were a genuine triumph of internationalism and solidarity with the national liberation movement in the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Our foreign guests saw these and the many other meetings with the republic's working people as graphic testimony to the life-giving force of socialism, the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the consistency and principledness of the policy line of our party which invariably and resolutely sides with the struggling peoples.

The information report published on the eve of the start of the conference on the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum which discussed the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the USSR draft constitution" imparted a particular ideological and emotional elation to all its work.

The conference participants unanimously supported the conviction expressed by L. I. Brezhnev that our new constitution will be an inspiring example for the liberation struggle of working people abroad. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Luis Corvalan said, show all mankind that socialism and communism are the path of genuine democracy.

The Baku International Scientific Conference rightly occupied a worthy place among the measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Its results gave new impetus to the scientific and practical analysis and definition of the laws, main trends and prospects for the development of national liberation revolutions. They will certainly contribute successfully to the elaboration of the strategy and tactics of building a new society in countries which have embarked on the path of independent development, will enrich their experience of struggle and will be a new stimulus for raising the political activeness of the broad masses and all the forces of peace and progress.

At the same time our and your task is to make broad and skillful use of the conference materials which are of great theoretical and practical value in the mass political work to prepare for the 60th anniversary of Great October and in all party organizations' ideological activity aimed at implementing the socioeconomic and political tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress.

We are 9 days away from an event of tremendous political significance in the country's life--the elections to the local soviets. The present election campaign is being held in the atmosphere of high political activeness generated by the preparation for the 60th anniversary of Great October and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. In his report at the plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev defined the soviets of every level as the political foundation of the socialist state. And as they prepare for the local soviet elections, Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, are expressing their wholehearted interest in the further strengthening of these, the most mass organs of democracy.

The registration of candidates as local soviet deputies ended 4 June. Meetings between voters and the candidates of the inviolable bloc of communists and nonparty people are now being held everywhere in the cities, workers' settlements and villages. At the election meetings there is much discussion of the activity of the local soviets of the present convocation, of plans for the future and of ways of successfully fulfilling the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

In the time remaining before the elections it is necessary to take additional measures to insure that they are held to high organizational and political standards and in strict accordance with the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system.

The work to prepare for the elections must be accompanied by the steady enhancement of the political and production activeness of urban and rural working people and by the mobilization of their efforts for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 29th CPAZ Congress. All mass political work must be subordinated to profound elucidation of the tasks advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th Party Congress and in his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) and May (1977) plenums and the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress and to study and discuss the USSR draft constitution. The duty of agitators, political information workers, lecturers and speakers is to propagandize vividly and in a well-reasoned way the great achievements of the socialist society and the tremendous changes which have occurred in our country in the 60 years of Soviet power and to reveal the new constitution's importance for the country's domestic life and its international importance. Particular attention must be paid to work with voters at their place of residence, to work in the field camps and to work among young people.

Party committees and ispolkoms must take measures to insure the well-organized holding of the polls and the active participation in the elections by all voters. Every electoral district must be a genuine center of organizational and mass political work. It is necessary to supply them with the necessary literature, placards, pamphlets and means of communication and transport.

A most important task is to complete in a well-organized fashion candidates' meetings with the voters and to insure that as many working people as possible are involved in them. And to acquaint voters more widely and intelligibly with candidates' production and social activity, labor successes and personal services.

We are confident that on election day--19 June--all our republic's voters will go to the polling stations and vote for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of communists and nonparty people.

The nationwide discussion of the draft constitution, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion, is becoming an impressive review of the achievements of the world's first socialist country, a great festival of Soviet socialist democracy and new testimony to the Soviet people's inviolable and constantly strengthening cohesion around the party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Soviet people trust their party. They know: Wherever the party is there is success and victory! Under the party's proven leadership the USSR's peoples will reach the bright communist future.

(Comrade G. A. Aliyev's report was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

CSO: 1800

ROMANOV ADDRESS TO LENINGRAD OBLAST PARTY ORGANIZATION AKTIV

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 77 p 2 LD

[LENIASS report on 8 June Leningrad Oblast Party Organization Aktiv Meeting: "On a Leninist Course Toward Communism!"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday a meeting of the Leningrad Party Organization Aktiv was held in the Tauride Palace.

The aktiv discussed the USSR draft constitution and the tasks of the Leningrad Party Organization which have arisen following the report of General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, at the May (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, delivered a report.

All the work of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the speaker said, took place in businesslike and creative circumstances, in an atmosphere of total unanimity and reaffirmed once more that the Communist Party has no higher interests than the interests of the Soviet people.

The Central Committee Plenum's central event was the profoundly reasoned report by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was exceptionally permeated with inspiring ideas. Having given a scientific grounding of the need for a new constitution and comprehensively described the enormous changes which have taken place in Soviet society and the world since 1936--the date of adoption of the currently operating constitution--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev revealed the domestic and international importance of the draft of the new USSR fundamental law and presented the tasks related to its nationwide discussion.

As a member of the Constitutional Commission, Comrade Romanov said, I would like to stress that work on the draft went on for a protracted period. Its fundamental principles and theses were repeatedly examined at sessions of the Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and of the Constitutional Commission, and in state and governmental organs. Well known Soviet

scholars--historians, jurists, philosophers and sociologists, including Leningraders--and representatives of public organizations were also involved in drawing up this historic document. All this is a graphic example of the course steadily pursued by our party since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum for further democratization of state and social life, when all the most important decisions are taken collectively [kollegialno] and are then submitted to nationwide discussion. This practice is a new reaffirmation of the true democratism of the Soviet socialist system.

The speaker noted the enormous personal creative contribution to the elaboration of the draft fundamental law of our life by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His ideas and practical recommendations, and his initiative to adopt this historic document during the Great October 60th Anniversary Year permit communists and the entire Soviet people with full justification to call Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev the inspirer and creator of the new constitution of the Soviet state which is confidently taking a Leninist course, Comrade Romanov said.

He stressed that the clause in the draft constitution which says that the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and of all state and social organizations is the CPSU, and that the CPSU exists for the people and serves the people, is to the highest degree law-governed, just and principled. This historic truth is reaffirmed by the entire course of the Soviet state's development and has been tested by the years of peaceful labor and grim trials which have fallen to the lot of our socialist fatherland.

Like all Soviet people, the working people of Leningrad and the Oblast have boundless faith in the party and unanimously approve its domestic and foreign policy and multifaceted practical activity which the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by L. I. Brezhnev, that tireless fighter for the triumph of communism, are pursuing in complete accordance with the fundamental interests of the land of the soviets and of the states of the fraternal socialist community, for the sake of peace and social progress.

Looking back at the glorious path traversed by the country under the leadership of Lenin's party and pondering the text of the draft of the new constitution, Soviet people are again being convinced of the most profound vital force of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's words spoken on the eve of October's first anniversary about the creation of the first Soviet Constitution, in which "...the experience of the struggle and organization of the proletarian masses is written..."

This description of Lenin's is also totally applicable to the draft of the new constitution, which has been drawn up in accordance with the party's program aims and its long-term goals, and with the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Relying on the firm foundation of the party's practical and theoretical activity and on the revolutionary continuity of Leninist traditions, and developing them in accordance with the modern epoch's demands, the draft fundamental law summarizes the historic development path of the world's first socialist state, the perfecting of Soviet society's political system and the whole experience of revolutionary accomplishments--from the legendary "Aurora's" salvo and the storming of the Winter Palace down to our times.

The necessity of drawing up a new constitution, the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum noted, was primarily conditioned by the fact that the historic changes and achievements of the past 4 decades have touched literally all aspects of our political, economic and social life. A mature, developed socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Romanov cited examples from the life of Leningrad and the Oblast which convincingly confirm this.

In 1936 when the draft of the currently operating constitution was being discussed, Comrade Romanov said, one comment printed in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA cited remarks by residents of the then small city of Tikhvin. One of our troubles, the Tikhvin people wrote, is that there is no electricity in town and our surgeons have to perform operations by the light of a kerosene lamp. The sons and grandsons of these workers are today creating the most powerful turbines and generators in the world, the largest telescopes and nuclear icebreakers and unique instruments and apparatuses. Tikhvin has now turned into a modern industrial city where works have been set up to produce the most important components of the Korovets tractor, while the Leningrad V. I. Lenin Nuclear Power Station--the largest in Europe--is working dependably on the shore of the Gulf of Finland.

In 1936 the press cited this fact as a characteristic detail attesting to the cultural growth of the Leningradskaya Oblast peasant masses: 230,000 toothbrushes had been bought in the countryside, while 70,000 completely illiterate and 130,000 partially literate citizens were studying in schools for the elimination of illiteracy. At the present time nearly 700 in every 1,000 people employed in Leningrad and Oblast's national economy have higher and secondary special education. In 1936 some 285,000 square meters of housing was built, while 2.5 million square meters was built in 1976, being nearly 10 times as much.

Such changes and such transformations typify the Soviet way of life and the Soviet system.

The facts of our everyday reality, Comrade Romanov said, if their essence is weighed and evaluated, represent a matter of truly historic significance. The elimination of exploitation and crises, unemployment and social and national inequality, society's care for man and man's for society, the affirmation of the ideas of collectivism, confidence in the future and the whole atmosphere of enormous social optimism which working people in

capitalist countries can only dream about--these are the norm of Soviet people's life and their real rights which our state and our Leninist party have stood and are standing guard over.

Relying on the renovation and improvement of Soviet legislation carried out in recent years, having summarized Soviet history's constitutional experience and utilizing the experience of the socialist countries' constitutional development, the draft of the new fundamental law reveals the broadest opportunities for deepening socialist democracy.

Comrade Romanov described in detail the features of the draft of the new constitution and its innovations which reaffirm the profound grounds for the conclusion drawn by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum that "we are placing truly epochmaking gains by the working people on the scales of history, achieved thanks to the power of the working class under the Communist Party's leadership."

The adoption of the new constitution will be of exceptionally great importance for our country's life, will raise all state and economic activity and all the work of organs of power and management to a qualitatively new level and will permit millions of Soviet people to engage even more actively in economic management and in supervising the work of the state apparatus.

The new USSR Constitution will not only be of domestic, but also of great international importance and it will make a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, and in the last analysis will enrich all the experience accumulated by world socialism. It will be another historic contribution by our Leninist party, our socialist state and by the entire Soviet people to the great cause of building communism and at the same time to the international cause of the struggle of working people of all the world for freedom, for mankind's progress and for lasting peace on earth.

Like all Soviet people, Comrade Romanov stressed, Leningraders are familiarizing themselves with tremendous interest with the draft of the new USSR Constitution and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum. At the meetings and assemblies which are taking place and in the numerous comments reaching the party and Soviet organs, the working people of the city and oblast unanimously approve the draft fundamental law and the provisions and conclusions formulated in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report.

Expressing a feeling of pride in our Leninist party and the great achievements of the Soviet people and interpreting the draft of the new constitution as a manifestation of tireless concern for the further flourishing of socialist democracy and the all-round strengthening of the might of the Soviet state, Leningraders are declaring determination to continue to labor selflessly for the benefit of the motherland and to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October with new achievements on all sectors of economic and cultural building.

Comrade Romanov spoke of the need to launch active work on the propaganda and explanation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the provisions of the draft of the new constitution. The discussion of the draft of the new constitution should become a matter of paramount importance for all organizations and all cadres.

The draft USSR fundamental law will be discussed at meetings of the city and rayon party organizations, at the first session of the local soviets with their new staffs and at meetings of the working people of industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction, transport and communications enterprises and of scientific and cultural institutions: In military units, and at meetings of citizens at their places of residence.

During the discussion of the draft constitution it is essential to elucidate comprehensively the Soviet people's achievements in communist building, to reveal vividly the leading role of the CPSU, to explain profoundly the humanist nature of the Soviet state which places the people's interests above all, to show convincingly the democratism of Soviet society, to conduct consistent propaganda of the Soviet socialist way of life, to give reasoned answers to the questions which arise, and to eliminate the shortcomings which are revealed.

The speaker said that a commission has been created under the CPSU Obkom which will receive suggestions and remarks generalized by the gorkoms and raykoms, by the Leningrad Oblast and City Soviet ispolkoms, by the Oblast Trade Unions Council and the Komsomol Obkom. In turn, the party obkom will send the Constitutional Commission consolidated data on the course of the draft's discussion in Leningrad and the Oblast.

The CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and the ispolkoms must intensify the attention they pay to the examination of the proposals, statements and complaints of citizens on specific economic, social and everyday and other questions and insure timely reaction to warnings about shortcomings and omissions in work. Officials' responsibility must be raised for the efficient adoption of measures on the basis of the working people's warnings and critical remarks.

Our main task now is, above all, to insure the broadest, freest, must truly businesslike discussion possible of the draft and to involve the broad workers masses in it, Comrade Romanov stressed. We must achieve the point where nationwide discussion in fact becomes a powerful stimulus to the further activation of public life, the raising of the Leningraders' creative initiative in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the Great October!

While speaking of the successes in developing Leningrad's economy, Comrade Romanov expressed a number of critical remarks on shortcomings in the work of some enterprises, sovkhozes and construction organizations.

Special attention should be concentrated on improving the practical activity of the labor collectives and party, soviet and economic organizations. The party organizations should demand from the leaders who are communists the unconditional observance of state discipline and the provisions of the constitution and the raising of their responsibility for the fuller utilization of existing reserves and for the end result and national economic effect in any business. "Every Soviet person," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "must clearly realize that the main guarantee of his rights is in the final analysis the might and prosperity of the motherland. And every citizen must feel his responsibility for this to society and conscientiously fulfill his duty to the state and the people."

The working people of Leningrad and the Oblast interpreted these provisions as their vital concern, and there is no doubt that they will answer them with the exemplary fulfillment of their civic duty, Comrade Romanov said.

The nationwide discussion of the draft fundamental law and preparation for the 60th anniversary of October should be closely linked and should promote the further activation of all public life and a new score for socialist competition.

The workers of Leningrad's industry, construction and other national economic sectors began the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan quite well, the speaker noted. Since the beginning of the year, above-target industrial output worth almost R90 million has been produced. Persistently improving the efficiency and quality of work, the Leningraders are fulfilling a number of the most important orders for the country's large-scale new construction sites in advance of the planned deadlines. On the basis of the fuller use of the increased material and technical base, the oblast's agricultural workers have adopted a counterplan. The spring field work is being completed and many farms have already set about procuring fodder.

It is particularly important now to reinforce the tempo which has been attained and to pull up the lagging sectors and concentrate the efforts of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations on the intensification of the mobilizing role of socialist competition and on the broad development of the movement under the watchword "from the high quality of each person's work--to the high efficiency of the labor of the collective!" Comrade Romanov said.

The party obkom expresses the firm conviction that the active and purposeful work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs and the entire course of the discussion of the draft fundamental law will lend new impetus to the raising of the Leningraders' political and labor activeness in the struggle to implement the party's economic and social policy.

In conclusion Comrade Romanov assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central

Committee, that the communists and all working people of the city of Lenin and Leningradskaya Oblast, unanimously approving the draft of the new USSR constitution and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum, will not spare their efforts and energy for the further consolidation of the historic gains of Soviet power and the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th congress of our Leninist party.

CSO: 1800

KEBIN ADDRESS TO ESTONIAN REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Jun 77 p 1

[Estonian Telegraph Agency information report on the meeting of the republic party aktiv]

[Text] A republic meeting of the party aktiv was held on 8 June in Tallin.

It was attended by members and candidate members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission of the Estonian Communist Party, party member deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms in charge of propaganda and agitation problems, first secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, editors of city and rayon newspapers, chairmen of republic trade unions committees, a group of secretaries of party organizations and managers of industrial enterprises and construction and transportation organizations, sovkhoses, and kolkhoses, workers in science and culture, press, radio, and television, representatives of the political organs of the Tallin garrison, and senior workers of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Those attending elected with great enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the honorary presidium.

The republic meeting of the party aktiv discussed "The Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from the Report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

A report was submitted by I. Kebin, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, I. Kebin said, the Soviet people are preparing to celebrate solemnly the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The preparations for this

and Soviet government, and the inspired struggle for strengthening the peace and security of the peoples waged under the guidance of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

I. Kebin then described in detail the basic stipulations of the new constitution. Above all, he said, it should be noted that the draft fundamental law offers an expanded characterization of the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party and reflects clearly the true position of our party in the Soviet society and state.

Reflecting the profound changes which have taken place in our country, the draft constitution speaks of the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR and of building communism as the supreme objective of the Soviet state.

"...The main trend of the new aspect of the draft constitution," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "is the expansion and intensification of socialist democracy." The reality of our society clearly proves that the Soviet people are the real and only masters of the country. Our state of the whole people is not only an official all-embracing organization which includes all citizens without exception but in fact expresses, embodies, and implements the will and interests of the entire Soviet people.

I. Kebin said that the democratic nature of the state of the whole people is vividly manifested in the comprehensive activities of the soviets. He gave specific examples showing the place of the soviets in the political system of our society. In the republic over 11,000 deputies were elected to 272 city, rayon, rural, and settlement soviets. Of them 44.3 percent are workers, and 21.5 percent are kolkhoz members. Their qualitative structure will be improved even further at the forthcoming elections for local soviets. The deputies are actively participating in soviet activities. Last year alone 7,440 deputies spoke at the sessions, or nearly three-quarters of their total number. The soviets have set up 1,600 permanent commissions including over 9,000 deputies. Last year the commissions drafted 8,000 problems for consideration by the soviets and executive committees. The draft of the new USSR Constitution calls for a considerable broadening of the rights of local soviets.

Our homeland is a multinational state, I. Kebin went on to say. The year 1940, when the Estonian people voluntarily linked their fate with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, became to them a historical date. The successes of the republic, and agricultural socialist industrialization and cooperation became possible only on the economic basis of the entire Soviet state. It was only thanks to the tremendous aid of the fraternal peoples that within a short period of time, in the postwar years Estonia was able to rebuild its economy.

I. Kebin emphasized that through their personal experience the Estonian working people could confirm today that the solution of problems of the national-governmental structure, as included in the draft of the new constitution, will continue to insure the all-round blossoming of and steady rapprochement among all nations and nationalities of our country.

The implementation of the new constitution, I. Kebin said, will enable millions and millions of Soviet people to become more actively included in economic management and control of the work of the state apparatus. This applies above all to the soviets. Elections for local soviets will be held on 19 June. The preparations for the election are taking place under circumstances marked by great political and labor upsurge and daily struggle for the implementation of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and proper celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. All party organizations must do extensive and painstaking organizational and political work. The nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution will be an important factor contributing to the growth of the political activeness of the Soviet people.

At the present time, I. Kebin pointed out, the party organizations are faced with major tasks of tremendous importance. We must insure the maximally extensive and truly efficient discussion of the draft constitution. The most important duty of all party organizations is to head the nationwide discussion of the draft.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviets, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must develop in each rayon, city, labor collective, and school extensive organizational and mass-political work and provide a profound interpretation of the materials of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The discussion of the USSR draft constitution, said I. Kebin in conclusion, must become a powerful incentive for the further energizing of the initiative of the working people in the struggle for the successful implementation of the historical decisions of the 25th party congress and the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and in order to welcome properly the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The following participated in the debates: N. Yuganson, first secretary, Tallin Party Gorkom; V. Roosmaa, first secretary, Paydeskiy Rayon Party Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Ivanov, head of a miners' brigade at the clearing face of the Akhtme Mine; V. Maamyagi, vice president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences; I. Lott, first secretary, Tartu Party Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor Kh.-M. Koppel, chief zootechnician at the Karksi Kolkhoz, Vil'yandiskay Rayon; V. Liyv, machine tool worker at the Tallëks Production Association; V. Vilimaa, first secretary, Yygevaskiy Rayon Party Committee; M. Klyushnikova, party committee secretary at the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine; military serviceman V. Brovchenko;

Ya. Ryaets, chairman of the board, Estonian SSR Composers Union; I. Toome, first secretary, Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; and Yu. Ryaym, chairman of the Kingiseppskiy Rayon Executive Committee.

The republic meeting of the party aktiv passed a resolution warmly and unanimously approving the resolutions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the draft of the new USSR Constitution.

The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," the resolution states, vividly reveals the profound changes which have taken place in our society following the adoption of the current USSR Constitution. It impressively traces the great changes which have occurred in the course of the economic, social, and state construction in the Soviet state and in its international position.

The draft of the new USSR Constitution reflects the next stage in the development of the Soviet state and the most important accomplishments of the Soviet people as well as the tasks facing them in the building of communism.

Implementing the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the working people of the Estonian SSR adamantly direct their efforts toward the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges taken in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Discussing the draft of the new constitution, the party organizations and all working people in Soviet Estonia are trying, through their toil, to make a practical and a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, and to the friendship and fraternity among the peoples of the USSR and the sociopolitical unity of the Soviet society.

The meeting of the republic party aktiv considers as the most important task of all party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and soviet and economic organs in the republic to insure the maximally broadest, freest, and truly business discussion of the USSR draft constitution, involving in this matter the toiling masses. Such discussions must be used to mobilize the creative energy of the working collectives for the implementation of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the successful implementation of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the solution of the main social and political task of insuring the steady upsurge of the material prosperity and cultural standard of the people.

The Estonian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, soviets, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must extensively develop in each rayon and city and in all labor collectives organizational and mass-political work and the profound interpretation of the materials of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the stipulations of the new Soviet Constitution. The economic, political, and social

accomplishments of our country must be shown clearly and, on this basis, we must promote the further energizing of the social life and creative efforts of the working people and improve the socialist competition and its publicity and effectiveness.

We must comprehensively describe the activities of the Communist Party for the creation and strengthening of the Soviet socialist state and the decisive role of the people's masses in building the new society. Showing the successes in the building of socialism, we must subject to principled effective criticism existing shortcomings in the work and take measures to improve the activities of all organs insuring the strict observance of the Soviet laws.

The tasks of propagandists, political informants, lecturers, and reporters, and of the press, radio, and television is to describe convincingly the historical accomplishments of the fraternal family of Soviet peoples and the radical advantages of socialist democracy. They must systematically and firmly defend our convictions and principles in the struggle against the class enemy who is trying to stop the progress of mankind on the path to detente, peace, democracy, and socialism.

Using the mass information and propaganda media, we must skillfully and vividly cover the course of discussions of the results of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks stemming from the report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the plenum.

We must thoroughly sum up all suggestions expressed by the working people in the course of the discussions of the draft of the new Soviet Constitution at the forthcoming meetings to be held by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, and soviets, and in the local and republic press.

The republic meeting of the party aktiv expressed its firm belief that the party members and all working people of Soviet Estonia will participate most actively in discussing the draft of the new USSR Constitution and in the implementation of the decision of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and will dedicate all their forces and energy to the struggle for the implementation of the 10th Five-Year Plan and to welcoming properly the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, was adopted with tempestuous applause.

5003
CSO: 1800

GRISHKYAVICHYUS ADDRESS TO LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 11 Jun 77 pp 1-2

[El'ta report on the meeting of the republic party aktiv: "Warm Approval and Unanimous Support"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held in Vil'nyus on 10 June. The following item was discussed: "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Stemming from the Report Submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, to the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

With great enthusiasm the participants to the meeting elected to the honorary presidium the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

A report was presented by P. Grishkyavichyus, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke at the meeting of the party aktiv: V. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary, Kaunas City Party Committee; V. Bartashis, first secretary, Shilal'skiy Party Raykom; A. Kayrelis, Lithuanian SSR prosecutor; S. Balberys, chairman of the Taribinyu Kyalyu Kolkhoz, Raseynskiy Rayon; B. Aleknene, enamel worker at the Panevezhe cable goods plant imeni 50-Letiya VLKSM; A. Zhalis, chairman of the Klaypeda City Executive Committee; V. Vitkovskaya, assembly worker at the Vil'nyus Electric Measuring Equipment Plant; V. Nyunka, academic secretary, social sciences department, Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences; and K. Poshkus, party committee secretary at the Labor Red Banner Order Vil'nyus University imeni V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas.

The report and the speeches by the members of the aktiv emphasized that the results of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum are in the focal point of attention of our party, the entire Soviet people, and the world public.

The report submitted to the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, is an outstanding theoretical and political document. Its basic stipulations, summations, and conclusions are of a program nature. They represent a major contribution to the further development of Marxism-Leninism under contemporary conditions. The stipulations in the report embody the big and major path covered by our country and Soviet people, and the triumph of the Leninist ideas. It profoundly reveals the tremendous achievements of the Soviet Union and the advantages of our social and state system and way of life. They reflect clearly the truly national and democratic nature of the developed socialist society built under the tried guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Each stipulation contained in the report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev triggers great pride in our great party and its Leninist Central Committee confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path to the triumph of communism.

The USSR draft constitution submitted for nationwide discussion is the result of the major, painstaking, and lengthy work by the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, and, personally, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev who is heading the entire work related to its drafting.

The report and draft constitution and the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum were welcomed and approved by the Soviet people with great unanimity. They are warmly supported by the party members and all working people of the Lithuanian SSR. Clear proof of this are the meetings and assemblies conducted by collectives at which resolutions and letters to the CPSU Central Committee are being adopted. They express support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its tireless concern for the blossoming of our great homeland and for the good of man. Everywhere the discussion of the draft constitution is developing into a demonstration of the close unity of the republic's working people around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, revealing their political maturity and great production activeness.

The new constitution will be of the greatest importance to our party, state, and entire Soviet people. Its draft codifies the historical gains of our country achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party and reflects all our accomplishments and basic features of the developed socialist society in which we see the embodiment of the Leninist ideas and their development in terms of contemporary conditions. The draft constitution--the fundamental law of our state--is a powerful weapon in the struggle for communism. Each of its lines inspires all party members and Soviet people to hasten through their creative work the triumph of the great objective--the building of a communist society.

It is noteworthy that this draft is being discussed in a remarkable period--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution which inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind. The 60 years of experience in the existence of our state convincingly proved to the entire world the power, vitality, and inexhaustible possibilities of the socialist system, vividly reflected in the draft constitution as well.

The members of the aktiv noted in their speeches that the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev profoundly and scientifically substantiates the need for the drafting of a new constitution and describes the major changes which have taken place in our society since the adoption of the 1936 constitution as a result of the successes achieved in the building of socialism under the guidance of the Communist Party. Through its selfless toil the Soviet people reached a historically unparalleled pace of development of production forces. Socialist ownership undividedly dominates the country's economy. The tremendous tasks related to social development have been implemented; science and culture have blossomed; our state has become a state of the whole people, and a new historical community--the Soviet people--was developed. A developed mature socialist society was built in our multinational country.

The Soviet person is one of the most important results in the development of our society. The Soviet people are high idea-minded and conscientious members of the socialist society, fearless patriots of their country, and internationalists. The further elimination of class disparities, the strengthening social homogeneity and the friendship and cooperation among the peoples, and the developed single economic organism of the entire country and the systematic implementation of the principles of the Leninist national policy are contributing to the further all-round development of and rapprochement among all nations and nationalities in our socialist homeland and to the blossoming of the capabilities and talents and best moral qualities of every person.

Our achievements prove the boundless opportunities which open to the peoples when they obtain the possibility to make full use of the results of social progress. This possibility is legally codified by our Soviet Constitution.

The development of Soviet Lithuania in the unbreakable fraternal family of peoples of the USSR is a vivid example of the use of these opportunities. Today the volume of gross industrial output is 49 times higher than in 1940. In the postwar years alone over 220 new big modern industrial enterprises have been built in Lithuania. Agricultural production has changed radically. Today grain yields exceed by more than 100 percent the level of the best years in bourgeois times and animal husbandry output is 2.5 times higher.

The prosperity of the working people is rising steadily. In the past 25 years alone the real wages of workers and employees have risen over 3 times. Housing conditions are improving and the production of consumer goods is increasing.

The successes achieved in the development of public education, science, culture, and public health trigger legitimate pride. In the postwar years the republic's VUZ's have graduated over 130,000 specialists; the secondary specialized schools have graduated over 232,000. Cultural values have become accessible to the broadest possible masses.

The tempestuous growth of the national economy of Soviet Lithuania, as that of other republics, is a vivid confirmation of the correctness and effectiveness of the Leninist national policy pursued by our party, thanks to which the levels of economic and cultural development of the individual republics are equalized and their harmonious development is insured. It is the result of the strong ties and fraternal mutual aid and joint creative toil by all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Everything achieved by the Lithuanian people was achieved thanks to its closest possible cooperation with all the peoples of our country and of steadily increasing mutual aid. The entire country continues to help us to implement changes in economic and cultural life. This is gratefully mentioned by the Lithuanian working people when discussing the draft of the new constitution.

The draft constitution was prepared in accordance with the clear and specific stipulations included in the Accountability Report to the 25th CPSU Congress. The congress stipulations are part of the basis of the draft constitution.

The members of the aktiv emphasized that the draft clearly reflects the place of the Communist Party in the Soviet society and the state. It provides an expanded characterization of its leading and guiding role. Under the guidance of the party, whose ranks number 16 million members and candidate members, the working people in our country are achieving ever-newer and more significant successes in the building of communism. The party guides all processes of state, economic, and social development of the country, and its role and responsibility in resolving all the problems of our life are rising ever further.

This is confirmed by the tremendous exceptionally fruitful, purposeful, and adamant activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, and of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, Central Committee general secretary. Our entire party and Soviet people see in this a guarantee for our accomplishments and for the successful fulfillment of the historical decisions of the 25th congress and of the tasks of the building of communism.

The draft constitution is yet another most vivid confirmation of the fact that our party's course toward the further strengthening of the Soviet state and the development of socialist democracy is being unflinchingly implemented. The further development of the democratic principles governing the structuring and activities of the soviets and the intensification of their role in the solution of the most important problems in the life of our society are of particular importance.

The stipulation in the draft constitution on the role of the collectives of working people in our society is particularly important. It is precisely within the collectives that the new socialist qualities of the working people are shaped and relations of friendship, comradeship, and collectivism are established. They make extensive use of many proven forms of participation of the working people in the discussion and solution of problems of union as well as local significance. The members of the aktiv emphasized that upgrading the role of labor collectives in production management, the education of the new man, and the development of socialist democracy will contribute to upgrading further the responsibility of the collective for every worker and of every worker for the collective.

The freedoms and rights of the working people, formulated in the draft of the new Soviet Constitution, give the entire world an example of the most just organization of society in the interest of the working people.

"Everything for the sake of man, everything for the good of man." This slogan which expresses the essence of the humanism of the new social system, is the backbone of the draft of the new constitution, imbuing its entire content. The imperialist ideologues are launching desperate attempts to defame our socialist democracy and discredit our system. Yet, is there in the capitalist world a constitution in which the broadest human rights have been stipulated in such an all-embracing aspect as in our constitution, not only stipulated but strictly protected by the law and firmly implemented? No such constitution exists in the capitalist world! Everyone knows the price of the bourgeois freedoms quite loudly proclaimed yet which remain a meaningless sound, for there the tremendous segment of society lacks both the social and the material prerequisites for the exercise of such freedoms, the speeches stressed.

Our draft constitution includes all the guarantees for the broadest possible human freedoms inherent in our socialist society and way of life. This is the most convincing answer to bourgeois propaganda sallies. At the same time, the draft stipulates entirely clearly that the exercise of the rights and freedoms by the citizens should not harm the interests of society and the state and the rights of other citizens, and that political freedoms are granted in accordance with the interests of the working people and with a view to strengthening the socialist system.

Naturally, the further development of socialist democracy is inconceivable without the all-round strengthening of social discipline and comprehensive observance of laws and moral norms. The draft constitution, the aktiv noted, is a vivid confirmation of the fact that the Communist Party is steadily trying to broaden the realm of manifestation of the activities of the working people, codify the most progressive socialist principles of community life in the history of mankind and, at the same time, develop in every person a feeling of responsibility for his work and behavior. Such work in both directions faces the party organizations with particularly important tasks and all efforts must be devoted to their successful implementation.

Our party displays great concern for the development of education, science and art, for improving working conditions, upgrading the income level of the Soviet people, and the growth and equitable distribution of social consumption funds. These stipulations are included in the draft constitution.

The further strengthening of socialist law and order has also been clearly formulated. The observance of the constitution and the laws is the duty of all state organs and officials, public organizations, and private citizens.

Matters related to the national-state structure included in the draft insure the truly democratic combination of the interests of the multinational union with the interests of each of its constituent republics as well as the all-round blossoming and steady rapprochement of all nations and nationalities in our homeland. The aktiv members emphasized the great force of the Leninist national policy and of the friendship among the peoples of the USSR.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state were approved unanimously. Over many years, aktiv speakers said, our country has been adamantly and successfully laying the foundations for a lasting peace the world over. To the Soviet people the problems of socialism and peace, and of peace and progress are entirely indivisible. The codification of these concepts in the draft constitution convincingly prove the systematically peaceful nature of the Soviet Union, consistent with the interests of our society and of other countries and peoples.

All people of good will in the world highly rate the foreign political activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, and the tireless and passionate efforts in the struggle for peace waged by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. The aktiv members spoke of the great intensiveness, persistence, perspicacity, and courage with which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is fighting for the implementation of the program formulated at the 25th CPSU Congress for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation. This is a truly gigantic labor whose result is the creation of evermore favorable external conditions for the building of communism and the blossoming of our homeland.

It was noted at the meeting of the aktiv that the adoption of the new constitution will be of exceptionally great domestic as well as international significance. Its implementation will, unquestionably, raise to a qualitatively new level the entire many-faceted state and economic activities and the entire work of the power and administrative organs. It is the duty of every person to check in the course of his daily life his actions against the demands of the new constitution. The party organizations must control more strictly the way party members who are managers of state and economic organs implement their constitutional obligations.

The new constitution will show to the entire world the nature of our socialist democracy. It will show the tremendous successes achieved by the Soviet people in the building of socialism and communism in our country, and will prove yet once again, convincingly, that the Soviet Union considers the struggle for peace and mutual understanding among the peoples of different countries the high principle of its foreign political activities.

Extensive and very significant work must be done in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution which must be held on a high organizational and political level. Preparations for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and discussions of the draft constitution are interrelated, mutually supplementing, and enriching measures which must be combined.

We must insure the maximally broadest and truly effective discussion of the draft constitution, involving the broadest possible population strata and promoting ubiquitously the energizing of all social life. This faces the party and soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations with major tasks.

The draft constitution discussions must be organized at meetings of collectives of working people, at places of residence, and in the press, on the radio, and on television.

All discussions of the draft constitution must take place under the direct guidance of the party gorkoms and raykoms and of the primary party organizations. It is their duty to see to it that all implemented measures contribute to the further improvement of all organizational and party work and to the strictest observance of the Leninist norms of party life and the development of intraparty democracy and of the principles of collective management. Unquestionably, these measures will enable us to strengthen party discipline further, to upgrade the militancy of primary party organizations, and to strengthen their ties with the toiling masses. They will contribute to the growth of the activity of party members and to upgrading their vanguard role in sociopolitical and economic life.

The discussion of the draft must contribute to the further all-round improvement of the activities of labor collectives and of party, soviet, and economic organizations. Attention should be paid to the topical problems affecting the people and to surmounting existing work shortcomings.

The mass information media must play a great role. The propaganda and visual agitation showing the economic, cultural, and social development of the entire country and of our republic, and of each city, rayon, and collective is a topical problem. In the immediate future all party gorkoms and raykoms must check the condition of visual agitation locally and take the necessary measures for its improvement.

The stipulations contained in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and in the draft constitution have triggered a new powerful upsurge of labor activeness and a new development of the socialist competition for the fulfillment of production plans and socialist pledges by every working person and each collective, city, and rayon, and the entire republic. It is a matter of honor for the collectives of factories, plants, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and scientific and cultural institutions and, in a word, of all working people, to vote in favor of the draft constitution through new labor accomplishments and new achievements in fulfilling the tasks of the current year and of the five-year plan as a whole, and in properly welcoming the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The speakers spoke of the implementation of national economic plans and pledges for the first 5 months of the year for the production and marketing of industrial output. Goods worth almost 42 million rubles were sold above the plan. Assignments for the production of the majority of most important commodities are being fulfilled by industry. However, the results could be far better if all collectives would work with total dedication of their forces and insure the implementation of their plans and socialist obligations. A great number of industrial enterprises are not fulfilling their plans for the production and marketing of output and their assignments on upgrading labor productivity.

It is very important today to develop comprehensively the movement for work without lagging enterprises and to organize comprehensive support for good initiatives in this respect. The main contracting construction organizations must be urged on strongly.

Great attention was paid to the implementation of the tasks facing the rural workers. It was emphasized that they must always be ready to counter all the whims of nature with high organization and efficiency. Thanks to the good preparations and organization, the sowing campaign was done essentially in optimal time and on a high agrotechnical level. We should expect a good harvest and the successful implementation of socialist pledges. Naturally, this will require more intensive work.

More work is needed in caring for the crops. All problems related to hay mowing and fodder procurements must be resolved on an organized basis. There should be no slackening of attention in the field of preparations for the harvest and this most important work must be carried out efficiently.

Good results have been achieved by the workers in public animal husbandry. This year they are displaying truly good rates of growth of output and models of a truly conscientious and communist attitude toward the work. In the future as well everything must be done so that all possibilities for further accomplishments in animal husbandry will be used comprehensively with maximal returns. Efforts must be energized to promote the auxiliary farms of the rural population in this direction. Everything must be done for the anniversary of the Great October Revolution to be welcomed with good results in all agricultural sectors.

The speakers emphasized that the party aktiv shall spare no efforts to mobilize the working people for the successful implementation of all assignments and that, together with all fraternal republics, Soviet Lithuania will celebrate the adoption of the Constitution and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new accomplishments in the implementation of the tasks formulated by the party.

In his report to the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "The adoption of the new USSR Constitution will become an important landmark in the country's political history. It will become yet another historical contribution made by our Leninist party and by the entire Soviet people to the great cause of the building of communism as well as to the international cause of the struggle waged by the working people the world over for freedom, human progress, and lasting peace on earth."

Throughout, the discussions of the draft constitution are developing into a vivid manifestation of the unity of Lithuanian party members and working people, as of the entire Soviet people, around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, inspiring everyone to even more active and creative toil for the sake of the blossoming of our great homeland and the triumph of communism.

The meeting of the republic's party aktiv expressed its confidence that the entire 152,000-strong detachment of republic party members and all working people will spare no efforts for the implementation of the tasks of the building of communism and assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and, personally, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the Lithuanian party organization will do everything possible for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The meeting of the party aktiv unanimously approved the draft of the new USSR Constitution. In its adopted resolution the aktiv assured the CPSU Central Committee and, personally, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, that the party organizations in the republic will launch extensive political and organizational work for the profound explanation to the working people of the draft of the new USSR Constitution and direct their increased political and labor initiative to properly welcoming the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

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SPEECH BY SECOND SECRETARY BELUKHA AT LATVIAN REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Jun 77 pp 1-2

[Latinform report on the republic meeting of the party aktiv: "Warm Approval, Unanimous Support, and Efficient Interest"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held in Riga on 10 June. It considered the following item: "On the Draft Constitution of the USSR and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from the Report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, and the Decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

N. A. Belukha, Latvian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, submitted a report to the party aktiv meeting.

As we know, he said, a CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 24 May at which the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" was discussed. The plenum approved in its essential lines the draft constitution and submitted it for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The submitted USSR draft constitution was approved in its essential lines by the country's Supreme Soviet Presidium and, on the recommendation of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, was submitted for nationwide discussion. An extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be convened in October to consider the draft constitution.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also considered the question of the state anthem of the USSR, submitted for its consideration by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and approved the lyrics and the music of the anthem. Its performance will begin comprehensively as of 1 September 1977.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the report of by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the plenum, and the draft of the new USSR Constitution submitted for nationwide discussion triggered a tremendous sociopolitical upsurge

among the working people in our republic as in all citizens of the Soviet state. Studying these most important political documents they experience a feeling of profound satisfaction and pride. Such legitimate feelings are created by the awareness of the universal-historical victories and great socioeconomic changes accomplished by the Soviet people under the guidance of the Communist Party.

The warm and unanimous approval with which the working people in the Soviet Union accepted the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the draft of the new constitution is another vivid manifestation of their boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and their full support of its domestic and foreign policy. It is precisely the Leninist scientific political course followed by the party and implemented by the entire people, and the tireless creative work of the CPSU Central Committee, and Central Committee Bureau, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that insured the outstanding achievements of the Soviet state and its entry into the new present stage of development. This stage, its tasks, as well as the most important results of the 40 years covered by our country since the adoption of the current fundamental law have been reflected in the USSR draft constitution.

N. A. Belukha emphasized that at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, problems of the draft of the new constitution were considered from Marxist-Leninist positions; the results of the development of our country in a major historical period were summed up; a profound theoretical substantiation was provided to the basic stipulations determining the content and characteristics of the USSR draft constitution. Attention was paid to the main distinguishing features of the USSR draft constitution, emphasized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Constitutional Commission. The exceptionally great importance which the adoption of the new constitution will have to the country's life was discussed extensively.

The implementation of its stipulations will raise to a qualitatively new level all our governmental and economic activities and the entire work of the power and administrative organs. The constitution will be the base for further improvements in Soviet legislation. The new constitution will enable millions and millions of Soviet people to become even more actively involved in economic management and in controlling the work of the state apparatus.

The Constitution of the building of communism will be not only a historical event for our country but an event of tremendous international significance as well. It will show to the entire world the way the socialist state is developing, and the essence of socialist democracy. It will reveal the variety of forms and tremendous scope of the steadily expanding factual participation of the broad popular masses in the administration of governmental and social affairs.

The reflection of the achievements of victorious socialism in the fundamental law of the USSR will be an inspiring example to the peoples of countries which have recently chosen a course of socialist development. They will increase the confidence of the toiling masses in the capitalist world in their struggle for their rights and for freedom from the oppression of capitalist exploitation.

The fact that the interpretation of the concepts of democracy and human rights, distorted and debased by bourgeois and revisionist propaganda, is countered by our constitution with the most complete and factual set of rights and obligations of the citizen in a socialist society is of exceptional basic importance. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report we are putting on the balance of history the truly epoch-making gains of the working people achieved thanks to the rule of the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum, and the discussion of the draft constitution, N. A. Belukha went on to say, face the republic's party organizations with a number of important and responsible tasks in the fields of economic activities, and political, ideological-educational, and organizational work.

Let us consider, above all, our economic tasks.

This is the second year in which the republic's working people, like the entire Soviet people, are adamantly implementing the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan--a five-year plan of effectiveness and quality.

Currently the main efforts of the labor collectives are focused on meeting properly the great and bright holiday--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--with new labor accomplishments, and answering the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the stipulations, conclusions, and recommendations contained in the historical report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, with new labor accomplishments.

In accordance with an outstanding popular tradition the Soviet people celebrate important events in the country's life with a new scope in the socialist competition, new patriotic initiatives, and shock creative labor.

Answering the party's appeal "to work better and upgrade effectiveness and quality!" the republic's labor collectives have earmarked high levels to be reached in the current anniversary year and throughout the entire five-year plan.

Reminding the members of the aktiv of the tasks included in the socialist pledges taken by workers in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture, and other economic sectors of the Latvian SSR, the speaker emphasized that the main and the powerful booster in the solution of such responsible problems is the socialist competition. This year practically all working people of town and country are practicing it in its various forms.

The upsurge of the political activeness and labor enthusiasm of the people, and the broad scope of the socialist competition are yielding good results and having a major influence on the outcome of economic activities.

We know that the republic successfully fulfilled its assignments for the first year of the five-year plan. As a whole, matters are adequately progressing in the current anniversary year as well.

The five-month plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Commodities worth 41 million rubles were sold above the plan. Compared with last year the volume of goods sold rose 4.1 percent instead of 2.5 percent as planned. Certain work was done to improve further production intensification, upgrade its effectiveness, and raise the technical standards and quality of produced goods. In the 5 months the state Emblem of Quality was awarded to 283 items. The overall number of such items has reached 1,454.

Certain successes have been achieved in capital construction as well. Between January and May the amount of completed fixed assets by the republic's construction workers was 4 percent higher compared with the same period of last year.

As a whole, the transportation organizations fulfilled successfully their five-month plan assignments.

Good results were achieved by agricultural workers as well. Compared with the same period of last year, the production of milk by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses rose 13 percent; meat production rose 12 percent and egg production, 11 percent. Average milking per cow rose by 131 kg and the average annual weight increase of fattened cattle rose somewhat. The mass procurement of fodder is underway.

However, while properly rating accomplishments, we must proceed from the fact that in discussing the draft constitution attention should be focused on unresolved problems and on surmounting shortcomings found in our work.

As we know, discussing the tasks of the republic's party organization on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum demanded of city and rayon party

committees, ministries, departments, and all party and economic managers to analyze critically achieved results and to elaborate and implement specific measures to eliminate shortcomings. However, far from all of them have done this.

Specific enterprises, ministries, and departments which had fallen behind were listed at our last plenum. I believe that there is no need to repeat their names now. All we should repeat is the fact that the main reason for the nonfulfillment of plans and obligations is the poor organization of the work at lagging enterprises, the insufficient search for and utilization of internal production reserves, and the low feeling of responsibility displayed by some managers in terms of observing party and state discipline.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, and the ministries and departments must do everything necessary so that no enterprise will be working poorly. In this respect we must compare ourselves with the working people of Rostovskaya Oblast. The experience of the working people on the Don clearly indicates that with proper organization of the work and able management of the socialist competition no enterprise would be lagging.

The key task of the 10th Five-Year Plan is to upgrade comprehensively the effectiveness and quality of our output. Unfortunately, the facts show that many of our economic workers hardly do everything necessary to insure the successful implementation of this important task. In this connection the speaker analyzed the work indicators in the republic's industry in the first 5 months of this year in the fields of growth of labor productivity, increased technological production standards, rational utilization of capital assets, and improvements in production management. As a whole the republic's industry is fulfilling its assignment on upgrading labor productivity which has been raised by 3.4 percent. However, far from all reserves for further production intensification have been used in the course of this action. The growth of output achieved through higher labor productivity has been lowered. It was also pointed out that measures elaborated by the republic's gosplan and by ministries and departments on renovating and improving the use of equipment, upgrading the shift coefficient, and accelerating the mastering of installed production capacities are still slow as a result of which the republic's national economy is not receiving the necessary returns.

The 25th CPSU Congress called for intensifying savings in the national economy. A great deal is being done in the republic in this direction. The formulated assignments on saving raw materials, materials, power resources, and so on, are being essentially implemented. However, here again, the existing reserves and possibilities are still not being fully used.

Discussing problems of improving the quality of output and pointing out that the percentage of goods bearing the Emblem of Quality is over 10 percent of the overall volume of output, the speaker emphasized that the party committees, primary party organizations, ministries, and departments must continue to pay the closest possible attention to this problem.

He then analyzed the results of the work in capital construction. Certain positive changes may be noted here. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out once again that the situation remains unsatisfactory. This year the republic's construction organizations are still working at a level lower than the one reached last year.

We understand, N. A. Belukha said, that objective difficulties as well may be found in capital construction: unbalanced planning, interruption in deliveries of construction materials, and manpower shortages. However, the main reasons lie elsewhere: the unsatisfactory work of the construction organizations themselves, the low performing and labor discipline, and the inadequate level of construction output.

We must undertake the elimination of such shortcomings most decisively and steadily improve and advance the organization of management and labor. We must apply more extensively progressive experience, develop socialist competition, and use available reserves.

The implementation of the construction program will depend on the extent to which the comrades will undertake to resolve these problems in a party, a responsible way.

We face major and responsible tasks in the field of improving agricultural production further. Here again we have a number of unresolved problems.

Despite the fact that compared with the previous year milk and meat production have increased, as we pointed out, the growth of output and sale of meat to the state by animal husbandry cannot satisfy us.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly indicated that the most effective way for increasing meat production is the accelerated development of hog breeding. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and some party raykoms and rayon executive committees failed to draw the necessary conclusions from this. This is the sole explanation for the fact that, compared with the assignment, the raising of young pigs fell short by 6,000. There has been considerable lagging in this area by farms in Bauskiy, Limbazhskiy, Rizhskiy, Stuchkinskiy, Tsesisskiy, Madonskiy, and Aluksnenskiy rayons.

The closest possible attention must be paid to the solution of this important problem. We must drastically increase the raising of young pigs in order to insure the implementation of the 1978 meat sales plan.

The successful implementation of the current annual plans for the production and sale of animal husbandry goods to the state was helped by the fact that in 1976 the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses procured 50 percent more fodder compared with the previous year. The time for mass fodder procurements has arrived. The republic has favorable conditions for insuring all public cattle with high quality fodder only.

During this important period the party, soviet, and economic organs must upgrade the level of organizational work, insure the effective utilization of agricultural equipment and working time, make skillful use of moral and material incentives, and develop extensively and strengthen sponsorship relations between urban enterprises and kolkhoz and sovkhos collectives. New progressive labor organization methods must be applied more firmly and extensively. We must insure the uninterrupted round-the-clock work of all fodder shops and machines in preparing grass meal and cuttings.

Despite the delayed spring, this year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses carried out their spring field operations on a better organized basis. Now we must insure the timely and high quality care for the crops and pay particular attention to the cultivation of the potatoes.

As in the past, the comprehensive increase in grain production remains our main task. That is why we must consider and utilize our reserves in the course of the growing of such crops, starting with the planting to post-harvest processing. The main thing here is to secure the full storage of the grain crops and block their utilization for other purposes.

As we know, substantial grain losses are still incurred during the harvest. That is why we must prepare within the shortest possible time the grain combines for work. Their sealing must be thoroughly accomplished. All combine operators must be trained to do high quality work. Each farm must set up its harvest transportation unit. We must prepare in advance for any weather whim.

A tremendous area of the party's social policy deals with improving the way of life of the Soviet people and with concern for their health, rest, and sensible utilization of leisure time. The service industry plays a major role in the implementation of these tasks. In this respect we have achieved certain successes. The trade plan was fulfilled by the trade organizations of all republic cities and rayons. The plan for consumer services was overfulfilled.

However, major shortcomings remain in the work of service enterprises. Frequently the quality of consumer services does not meet increased population requirements. In order to resolve successfully the problem of improving the quality of the work in all service industry units we must systematically strengthen the material and technical base, actively apply the achievements of science and technology and progressive ways and means of work, and decisively upgrade service standards.

In order to improve trade and consumer services further the party committees must pay greater attention to strengthening the party organizations in the service industry and to developing their activeness. At the same time greater party control must be provided over the activities of administrations of trade and service enterprises. A strict attitude must be displayed toward shortcomings and omissions and toward anything which hinders the model organization of services to town and country working people.

Such are the responsible assignments facing the republic's economic sectors in the anniversary year. Their solution adamantly calls for increasing further the vanguard role of party members in production, socialist competition, and upgraded effectiveness of the party's guidance of all sectors of economic and political work.

We must convert the implementation of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the preparations for the noteworthy anniversary of the October Revolution into a militant review of the work of all labor collectives.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the possibilities inherent in the USSR draft constitution for steadily improving the entire socialist economic management system and the entire work of planning and other organs of economic and cultural management must be used most effectively. The responsibility of each organ and every official must be upgraded continually.

It is the duty of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and of soviet and economic organs to insure the further growth of output, work effectiveness and quality, and all-round increase of the contribution made by the republic to the treasury of the material and spiritual resources of our homeland.

In a few days, on 19 June, the speaker said, elections for local soviets of deputies of the working people will be held in the republic as throughout the country.

The current elections are distinguished by the fact that they are taking place in the year of the great anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--the year of the nationwide discussion and adoption of the new fundamental law of life of our state. This has made its mark on the preparations for the elections and on the content and nature of all agitation-propaganda and organizational work.

In recent years, on the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee, a great deal has been done to improve the work of the soviets. The Law on the Status of Deputies of Soviets of Deputies of the Working People in the USSR was passed. It clearly formulated the rights and duties of the deputies and of the state and public organs concerning the deputies. The rights and material possibilities of executive committees of rural and settlement,

rayon, and urban soviets were broadened legislatively. "The work of the local soviets," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 25th party congress, "was given, as the saying goes, a new breath."

All this has had a beneficial influence on the work of the soviets and their executive organs. The forthcoming elections are a truly nationwide review of the activities of the soviets and of each deputy. They will also represent an impressive demonstration of our socialist way of life which insures real freedom, true equality, and the all-round development of the character of the working people.

The 25th CPSU Congress rated highly the work of the deputies and soviet workers and their production, governmental, and social activeness. As was noted at the congress, currently many important problems are being formulated and resolved on the initiative of the deputies. This assessment inspires those chosen by the people and gives them strength. It also makes the deputies and soviets at all levels even more responsible for the implementation of the party's plans.

The term of the local soviets to be elected on 19 June coincides with the decisive years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. This will demand of every Soviet person and, above all, of the deputies, even more inspired and effective work.

Preparations for the elections are being completed currently in all areas. Again and again we must carefully check our readiness for this important political event and organize even better the interpretation of the materials of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the discussion of the draft of the new constitution, and the dissemination of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," as well as the advantages of the socialist way of life and of the truly popular Soviet democracy.

Meeting candidates for deputies, the voters are submitting suggestions and remarks aimed at making effectiveness and quality mandatory features of our work in all fields. Such suggestions will subsequently become instructions to their representatives in the soviets. At the same time, the local party and soviet organs must pay greater attention to the consideration of suggestions, petitions, and complaints filed by the citizens on specific economic, social, or other problems. They must promptly react to reports on shortcomings and omissions in the work of state and social organs. They must upgrade the responsibility of officials for the operative adoption of measures based on such reports and critical remarks expressed by the working people.

The decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the report submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the plenum assign the party organizations a task of tremendous scope and political significance: to insure the maximally widest, free, and truly efficient discussion of the draft fundamental law of the Soviet state.

In this connection each rayon and city party committee must thoroughly elaborate the respective measures for the organization of the discussion of the draft constitution and plan for meetings by the party aktivs of cities and rayons in the republic, and the holding of open party meetings and discussions by labor collectives.

The discussion of the draft constitution is a very personal matter for the soviets. They must involve in this work the entire adult population.

The party expects active participation in this project on the part of the mass public organizations and, above all, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the creative unions, and the scientific and pedagogical workers and collectives.

Responsible assignments face the mass information and propaganda media, agitators, propagandists, and political informants--all ideological workers.

Cycles of lectures, sociopolitical readings, and practical science conferences must be held in labor collectives, clubs, culture houses, and places of residence.

It should be particularly noted that discussions of the draft constitution must be organically linked with preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The following must be done in the course of this work: the achievements of the Soviet people in building a communist society and in developing the economy, culture, and science must be described comprehensively; the steady growth of the material prosperity and cultural standard of the people must be extensively indicated; the leading role of the CPSU in creating the first socialist state in the world and in insuring the firm and final victory of socialism and of building a developed socialist society in the USSR must be clearly pointed out; the humanistic nature of the Soviet state which places higher than everything else the interests of the working people, the interests of the entire people, must be explained profoundly; the democratic nature of the Soviet society, the political, economic, and social foundations of Soviet democracy, guaranteeing true freedom and equality of the citizens must be depicted convincingly; the Soviet socialist way of life must be promoted systematically; the antinational nature of the capitalist system and the absence of real guarantees for the rights and freedoms of the individual under the conditions of the bourgeois society must be substantively exposed; exhaustive answers must be given to questions arising in the course of the discussions of the draft constitution and the shortcomings exposed in the course of the discussions must be eliminated.

In the course of discussing the USSR draft constitution we must organize most thoroughly the consideration, registration, and classification of remarks, suggestions, and additions as expressed by the working people.

Now, when the Soviet people are engaged in an intensive struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new constitution will contribute to the **further** energizing of all social life and to awakening new creative forces in the masses, to giving a new scope to the socialist competition, and to upgrading the responsibility of everyone for his assignments.

"...The discussion of the draft of the new constitution," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "must become a matter of prime importance to all our organizations and cadres."

The proper and adequately organized implementation of this project will unquestionably improve the political and economic results of this year--the year of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Allow me to express my firm belief, said N. A. Belukha in conclusion, that the party organization in the republic, and the party members and all working people of Soviet Latvia will approve warmly and unanimously the decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the USSR draft constitution, and the stipulations and conclusions contained in the reports submitted at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and, rallied even more closely around the party and its Leninist Central Committee, will dedicate all their forces and energy to the implementation of the great plans for the building of communism in our country.

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